THE Edinburgh Magazine, or LITERARY MISCELLANY.

VOL. XXII.

NEW SERIES.

In tenui labor, at tenuis non gloria, si quem
Numina læva sinunt, auditque vocatus Apollo.
Virg.

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1803

For the Edinburgh Magazine

Drawn by J. Denholm *Engd by R. Scott*

EGLINTON CASTLE The SEAT of The Rt HONble The EARL of EGLINTON.

THE

EDINBURGH MAGAZINE,

OR

LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR JULY 1803;

With a View of EGLINTON CASTLE, *the Seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of* EGLINTON, *Ayrshire.*

From a Drawing taken on the Spot by Mr DENHOLM *of Glasgow.*

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Drawn by J. Denholm

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from June 26. to July 28. 1803, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1803.	Barom.	Thermom.		Rain.	Weather.
June.		M.	N.	In. Pts.	
26	30.3	49	63	——	Clear
27	30.29	51	71	——	Ditto
28	30.13	48	74	——	Ditto
29	30.121	56	64	——	Ditto
30	30.191	57	63	——	Ditto
July 1	30.	54	60	——	Ditto
2	29.745	51	61	——	Ditto
3	29.632	60	72	0.002	Shower
4	29.61	56	67	0.001	Ditto
5	29.56	53	64	0.002	Ditto
6	29.75	51	69	——	Clear
7	29.931	54	60	0.105	Rain
8	29.51	56	67	0.05	Ditto
9	29.7	54	67	——	Clear
10	30.	54	70	——	Ditto
11	30.1	61	80	——	Ditto
12	29.95	61	71	——	Ditto
13	29.99	57	72	——	Ditto
14	30.19	54	75	——	Ditto
15	30.21	54	75	——	Ditto
16	30.2	61	80	——	Ditto
17	30.11	60	78	——	Ditto
18	30.05	62	89	——	Ditto
19	29.95	59	74	0.13	Rain
20	29.4	56	74	0.04	Shower
21	29.95	57	80	——	Clear
22	29.93	56	67	——	Ditto
23	30.	53	70	——	Ditto
24	30.05	53	69	——	Ditto
25	29.895	57	74	——	Ditto
26	29.88	57	79	——	Ditto
27	29.881	51	76	——	Ditto
28	29.721	53	82	——	Ditto

Quantity of Rain 0.33

High Water at LEITH, For AUGUST 1803.

	Morn.		Even.	
Days.	H.	M.	H.	M.
M. 1.	0	55	1	20
T. 2.	1	44	2	7
W. 3.	2	29	2	50
Th. 4.	3	10	3	30
Fr. 5.	3	49	4	8
Sa. 6.	4	47	4	46
Su. 7.	5	5	5	25
M. 8.	5	47	6	10
T. 9.	6	33	7	0
W. 10.	7	30	8	5
Th. 11.	8	47	9	34
Fr. 12.	10	22	11	5
Sa. 13.	11	45	—	—
Su. 14.	0	18	0	47
M. 15.	1	13	1	37
T. 16.	1	57	2	15
W. 17.	2	33	2	50
Th. 18.	3	5	3	19
Fr. 19.	3	33	3	46
Sa. 20.	4	0	4	13
Su. 21.	4	26	4	40
M. 22.	4	55	5	10
T. 23.	5	26	5	45
W. 24.	6	6	6	28
Th. 25.	6	53	7	23
Fr. 26.	7	59	8	41
Sa. 27.	9	27	10	13
Su. 28.	10	58	11	38
M. 29.	—	—	0	9
T. 30.	0	37	1	3
W. 31.	1	26	1	48

MOON's PHASES,

FOR AUGUST.

Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M.	
Full Moon	3.	6	33	Morn.
Laſt Qrtr.	9.	10	47	Even.
N. Moon,	17.	8	6	Morn.
Firſt Qrtr.	25.	☉	2	Even.

OBSERVATIONS.

August 12. Muirfowl ſhooting begins.
12. Prince of Wales born.
26. Tay and Forth Fiſhing ſhuts.

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Description of EGLINTON CASTLE.

With a View.

THE Caſtle of Eglinton, ſituated in the pariſh of Kilwinning, and ſhire of Ayr, is the ſeat of Hugh Montgomery, Earl of Eglinton, and has been the family ſeat for nearly 500 years. When the preſent Earl ſucceeded his couſin Lord Archibald, he found that the ancient caſtle, tho' ſufficiently ſtrong, was neither commodious nor elegant.

Poſſeſſed of a fine, and cultivated taſte, the firſt thing that he did was to pull down the old, and build the one of which the plate hereto annexed is a ſketch. It is compoſed in a neat ſtile of architecture, and is in every reſpect worthy of the dignified rank of its owner. It is one of the fineſt, and moſt magnificent buildings in the weſt of Scotland. Nor is the noble appearance *without* diſgraced by the finiſhing and furniture *within*. Every thing there is elegant and princely—the only thing to be regretted, is, that it does not diſplay itſelf to the paſſing traveller. It has, however, this advantage; by not attracting from afar, it never raiſes too high ideas, and when coming near, its grandeur burſts upon the ſight, and produces ſenſations of admiration and delight, which, by being ſeen at a diſtance, it never could have excited. Objects that dazzle at a diſtance, make imagination run riot, and the high colourings of anticipation are ſhaded by receiving the reality.

Its ſite is indeed low, and ſtill more concealed, by being emboſomed among fine old elms. It ſtands upon an extenſive lawn, which is converted into the moſt beautiful pleaſure grounds. Nature here has put on none of her bold and majeſtic features, but art has done much. Neither the towering rock, nor extended lake, nor navigable river, adds to its magnificence;—only a ſmall river runs paſt it on the eaſt and north, which is rendered much broader than it naturally is, by being dammed back. Along the banks of this river, the moſt delightful ſerpentine walks are formed. As you walk along, at one time a thicket of ſhrubbery conceals the water from your view, and at another the river unexpectedly burſts upon the ſight, and raiſes the pleaſurable feelings no leſs by ſurpriſe, than by the beauty it diſplays; ſmall, however, as it is, it adds much to the beauty of the ſcenery, and the vaſt number of trout, which in a fine ſummer evening are ſeen ſporting on its ſurface, tend much to increaſe thoſe tranquil, but pleaſing emotions, which the ſong of the grove and the ſmiling landſcape, never fail to excite in the mind which has a taſte for the beauties of nature, and a heart fitted for reliſhing the enjoyment of innocent

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Su. 7.	5	5	5	25
M. 8.	5	47	6	10
T. 9.	6	33	7	0
W. 10.	7	30	8	5
Th. 11.	8	47	9	34
Fr. 12.	10	22	11	5
Sa. 13.	11	45	—	—
Su. 14.	0	18	0	47
M. 15.	1	13	1	37
T. 16.	1	57	2	15
W. 17.	2	33	2	50
Th. 18.	3	5	3	19
Fr. 19.	3	33	3	46
Sa. 20.	4	0	4	13
Su. 21.	4	26	4	40
M. 22.	4	55	5	10
T. 23.	5	26	5	45
W. 24.	6	6	6	28
Th. 25.	6	53	7	23
Fr. 26.	7	59	8	41
Sa. 27.	9	27	10	13
Su. 28.	10	58	11	38
M. 29.	—	—	0	9
T. 30.	0	37	1	3
W. 31.	1	26	1	48

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cent pleaſures. To theſe the humane and benevolent mind receives a vaſt acceſſion on ſeeing around it the timorous hare ſporting unmoleſted in numbers. This perſecuted creature finds here, from the generous feelings of the noble owner, a ſafe aſylum,—throughout his large extenſive policy, which contains nearly 1400 acres, not one of them is allowed to be moleſted, or killed. On the duſk of a ſummer evening they reward his protection with their confidence, by often playing their innocent gambols before him, round one of the largeſt and moſt beautiful cheſnut trees I ever ſaw, which ſtands on the green exactly oppoſite to the houſe.

The whole of the pleaſure grounds is laid off with exquiſite judgment and taſte. In traverſing the more woody parts of them, ſometimes you are enveloped in the gloom of a thicket, at others on a ſudden introduced to open day. Such diverſity produces a fine effect; the only want among theſe walks is a hill; all is level; nothing meets the eye but trees, or ſky, or fertile fields, except at one or other of thoſe large avenues which interſect the policy; theſe are generally terminated by ſome fine object. The fineſt of theſe terminations to the ſouth is the ſhipping and harbour of Irvine, ſeen from the mains; and the old Abbey of Kilwinning from the eaſt.

But if the proſpect from the policy be confined, that from the top of the houſe is extenſive. There a view preſents itſelf, that is equalled by few, and excelled by none, except that from the caſtle of Edinburgh. To the north-eaſt, and ſouth-eaſt, a diverſified and rich landſcape of hill and dale, and woods, and rivers, and trading towns, and "crowded ports," ſpread themſelves before the eye. Its diameter, for it is a ſemicircle, nearly, is not leſs in many parts than 30 and 40 miles; and along the coaſt of Carrick, "the ſtretching landſcape into ſmoke decays." The country around Eglinton Caſtle is peculiarly beautiful and highly cultivated. Owing to the taſte and ſplendid exertions of Lord Alexander, the late Earl's brother, who ſet the example of introducing a new mode of farming, ſubdividing the land; ſheltering it by belts of wooding, and planting the little riſing mounts on his vaſt eſtates; Ayrſhire by theſe means has become like a garden, and is now one of the richeſt and moſt fertile counties in Scotland. The plans which Lord Alexander laid down were adopted by Lord Archbald, and followed out, not only by him, but by the other noblemen and landholders in the county. Hence the fine views which the country every where preſents, and which are almoſt all ſeen from the caſtle of Eglinton.

But beſides one of the moſt extenſive landſcapes, the expanſive ocean ſpreads itſelf before you, and rolls its billows within a mile of the pleaſure grounds. Some of the iſlands to the ſouth weſt and weſt, that meet the eye, are of the moſt beautiful form; ſuch as Ailſey, which ſtands in the middle of the waters, in the form of a ſugar loaf, and the commanding and majeſtic Arran, Bute, and Cumbrays. The whole of the ſea-view, in fine weather, is enchanting; nothing can exceed it in animation and grandeur. The great number of fiſhing and pleaſure boats, from the harbours of Ayr, Irvine, and Saltcoats, the large merchantmen riding at Ailſey, or ſailing up the channel, laden with rich produce of the Indies; and the ſun ſinking in the weſtern wave, among the vaſt cluſter of iſlands, attended with thoſe beautiful ſtreaks of light which tinge the clouds on his ſetting, preſents often a view which thrills the ſoul of the admirer of nature, and produces in him ſomething like devotion. *A. F.*

Rev. Arthur O'Leary.

IT is a ſingular circumſtance in our literary hiſtory, and ſtrongly characteriſtic of a period of peculiar cultivation and liberality of ſentiment, that the two moſt celebrated ſcholars whoſe names occur in our preſent biographical regiſter, were clergymen of the Romiſh perſuaſion, and natives of theſe dominions. Hitherto the followers of that religion had been reſtrained and diſcountenanced by our government, and compelled to reſort to foreign countries for the benefit of a liberal education; and it was not to be expected, under ſuch circumſtances, that any uncommon inſtances of learning or literary talents ſhould ſpring up among them. The Rev. Arthur O'Leary forms a ſplendid exception to this general ſuppoſition, on the part of the Roman catholics of Ireland; and Dr Geddes, whom we ſhall ſhortly notice, on the part of the Romaniſts of Scotland.

Mr O'Leary was a native of Cork, and born of parents in indigent circumſtances, who, neverthleſs, from a kind of ambition peculiar to the lower order of Iriſh papiſts, contrived to have him educated, and ſent abroad to be qualified for ordination in the Romiſh church. He was accordingly ſent to the Iriſh college of St Malo's, and, after finiſhing his ſtudies, entered into the order of Franciſcan friars. He was ſhortly after appointed chaplain to an Iriſh regiment in the French ſervice, but not exerting himſelf with zeal to encourage Iriſhmen to enter into the ſervice of France, he was removed from that ſituation. He then returned to his native country, and, by the aſſiſtance of his friends, and the inhabitants of Cork of the Romiſh perſuaſion, he built a chapel in that city, which was much frequented on account of his popularity as a preacher. At this time a Scotch phyſician had publiſhed an atheiſtical pamphlet in Cork, which attracted the public attention, and Mr O'Leary determined to write an anſwer to it. But this was conſidered as a bold ſtep in the degraded ſituation of the Romiſh clergy at that time, and before he ventured to publiſh, he found it requiſite to apply to Dr Mann, the biſhop of Cork, for permiſſion to enter the liſts. The Iriſh legiſlature ſoon after thought proper to relax the ſeverity of the penal laws againſt the papiſts, on condition of their taking the oath of allegiance which had been drawn up for that purpoſe. This the majority of the Roman catholics forbore to do, from the impulſe of religious ſcruples, conceiving ſuch a declaration to be repugnant to the principles of their belief. On this occaſion Mr O'Leary exerted himſelf for the benefit of his countrymen, by publiſhing his "Loyalty aſſerted, or the Teſt Act vindicated," and completely expoſed the futility of their groundleſs ſcruples and apprehenſions. His arguments were ſucceſsful, and contributed eſſentially to reconcile the catholics to the Iriſh government, the happy effects of which appeared in that country during the American war.

In 1779, when the combined fleets of France and Spain rode triumphant in the channel, and ſeemed to threaten the coaſts of Ireland, he drew up an addreſs to the lower order of catholics in the province of Munſter, to diſſuade them from any attachment to, or co-operation with, the enemies of their country. The Iriſh government was not inſenſible to his meritorious efforts, and, conſidering the influence he had acquired by his writings over the inhabitants of that country, they judged it an act of juſtice, as well as of

* Biographical Sketches of the Duke of Bedford, Dr Moore and Dr Darwin, have been inſerted in the two laſt volumes of the Edinburgh Magazine.

of policy, to make ſome proviſion for him, and thereby ſecure themſelves from any oppoſition from his talents. A penſion on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment was accordingly ſettled on him. Being now at eaſe in his circumſtances, he forbore the publication of his ſentiments on any ſubject of political or religious controverſy till the year 1787. At this time the inſurrections of the Iriſh whiteboys becoming alarming to the government, he addreſſed Letters to the inſurgents, with a view to diſſuade them from their violent proceedings. Dr Woodward, biſhop of Cloyne, ſhortly after publiſhed a pamphlet on the ſtate of the Iriſh church, in which he introduced ſome unbecoming inſinuations to the prejudice of Mr O'Leary's character. The latter was not backward in retorting on the prelate, whom he attacked in the moſt ſpirited manner with the weapons of ridicule and irony. The victory was generally adjudged to Mr O'Leary; but it is thought that he incurred the diſpleaſure of government by the freedom of his defence, and the unreſtrained effuſion of his ſentiments, and had it not been for very powerful intereſt in his behalf, he muſt have loſt the proviſion which the government had before beſtowed on him. After this tranſaction, he reſided chiefly in England, and intermeddled no longer with the concerns of Ireland. By his means chiefly, a large chapel was built in the neighbourhood of Soho-ſquare, for the accommodation of the Iriſh poor in St Giles's; and, in conjunction with other clergymen of his own perſuaſion, his attention was particularly directed to the buſineſs of that chapel, and the general intereſts of that religion of which he was always a zealous profeſſor. Mr O'Leary died 8th January, 1802, aged 73 years.

Dr Geddes.

Dr Alexander Geddes was born at Arradowl in Banffſhire, in the pariſh of Rathven, September 4th, 1737. His father was a reſpectable farmer, though not in opulent circumſtances, and of the Roman catholic perſuaſion. He was taught to read the Bible at a very early age, a circumſtance which is thought to have influenced his taſte for Biblical learning. He received the firſt rudiments of grammar from a tutor who was employed by the laird of the pariſh. He was then removed to the ſchool at Scanlan, where he laid the foundation of his claſſical knowledge. In October 1758, his parents deſigning him for the church, he was ſent to the Scotch college at Paris, of which Mr Gordon was preſident. He attended the lectures in the college of Navarre, and was particularly attentive to the inſtructions of L'Advocat, profeſſor of Hebrew at the Sorbonne. He returned to Scotland in 1764, and was ſent to officiate as catholic prieſt at Dundee. In 1765, he was removed to Traquair, and was domeſtic chaplain to the Earl of that title till the year 1768. The following year he went to Paris, for the purpoſe of inſpecting ſome books in the king's library, and ſhortly after undertook the charge of a congregation of catholics at Auchenhaling in Banffſhire. In 1770 he rebuilt the chapel in that place, which involved him in debts, from which he was extricated by the munificence of the Duke of Norfolk. In 1780, on account of his extenſive learning, he was honoured with a diploma from the univerſity of Aberdeen, creating him a doctor of laws an honour which had never been conferred by that body on any Roman catholic ſince the reformation. He now removed to London, and for ſome time officiated in the imperial ambaſſador's chapel, till it was ſuppreſſed by order of the emperor Joſeph, at the end of the year 1780. He afterward preached occaſionally at

at Lincoln's-inn-field's chapel till Eaſter 1782, when, it is imagined, he declined the exerciſe of all clerical functions, and dedicated his time to the tranſlation of the Bible, a deſign which he had kept conſtantly in mind ſince 1760. He publiſhed a proſpectus of his work, in quarto, in the year 1786. He met with a valuable patron in Lord Petre, who ſupplied him with the means of proceeding in his work with every convenience that was requiſite. However, the expence of printing was exceſſive, and not adequately ſupported by a ſufficient number of ſubſcribers. He experienced a fierce oppoſition from ſome of his brethren of the Romiſh perſuaſion, who, it muſt be confeſſed, were much inferior to him in taſte and learning. The firſt volume of his tranſlation, which contained the firſt ſix books of the Old Teſtament, appeared in 1792, with a dedication to Lord Petre. The ſecond was retarded by his illneſs, and did not appear till 1797, when it was uſhered into the world with a dedication to the Ducheſs of Glouceſter, who had patroniſed the work. In 1800 he publiſhed a volume of critical remarks, in which he vindicated his tranſlation, and in which, it is remarkable, that he denies the inſpiration of the writers of the ſacred volumes.

Dr Geddes had intended to preſent the world with a new tranſlation of the book of Pſalms, but during the laſt year of his life he was interrupted in his labours by a long ſeries of painful affliction. He had already printed one hundred and four of the Pſalms, when he was arreſted in his career by a moſt excruciating diſorder, which terminated his valuable and important life on the 26th of February 1802.

Lloyd Lord Kenyon.

Lord Kenyon was born at Gredington in Flintſhire 1733, and was the eldeſt ſon of Lloyd Kenyon, Eſq. of Bryno, in the ſame county. He was initiated in the rudiments of learning at Ruthen in Denbighſhire, whence he was taken and articled to an eminent attorney at Nantwich in Cheſhire. On the expiration of his articles, his views of ambition were enlarged, and he became a member of the ſociety of Lincoln's-inn in 1754, and was called to the bar in 1761. His advancement, at the commencement of his career, was but ſlow; he was not aſſiſted by the powerful aids of connection and intereſt. He applied himſelf chiefly to the branch of conveyancing, which was not calculated to bring him into public notice; but merit, like his, was ſure of ultimate ſucceſs. He roſe gradually, and his opinion on any legal matter was conſidered as deciſive. In 1773, he married a relation of his own, Mary, the third daughter of George Kenyon of Peele; and not long after contracted an intimacy with Lord Thurlow, afterward Chancellor. About this time his practice in the court of chancery was very extenſive, and he ſoon became maſter of a very conſiderable property. In 1780 he was leading counſel for Lord George Gordon, a circumſtance which eſtabliſhed his reputation as an advocate: and on this occaſion the celebrated Mr Erſkine was his ſecond, who on that day laid the foundation of his future fame. Soon after the acceſſion of the Rockingham party to power in 1782, he was appointed attorney-general, in which office he ſucceeded the late James Wallace, Eſq. In politics he was a warm partizan of Mr Pitt, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his ſpeeches on the ſubject of the coalition, Mr Fox's India bill, &c. In March 1784 he was appointed maſter of the rolls, and about the ſame time was created a baronet. On the reſignation of Lord Mansfield at the latter end of May 1788, he was appointed chief juſtice of the court of king's

king's bench, and was elevated to the peerage, by the title of Lord Kenyon, Baron of Gredington, in the county of Flint. In this important ſtation, his Lordſhip has given general ſatisfaction, by the equity of his deciſions, by his laudable exertions to check adultery, ſeduction, gambling, and faſhionable vices, and by his uniform endeavours to diſcountenance the vile proceedings of attornies. He died at Bath, April 2. 1802. In his private life, his Lordſhip was conſidered an amiable character; he was temperate and regular in his mode of living, and practiſed a rigid economy: he acquired by his profeſſional labours the ſum of 300,000l. Lord Kenyon had iſſue by his lady three ſons; Lloyd, born in 1775, whom his father appointed filazer of the court of King's Bench, and who ſince died, Sept. 15. 1800. Lord Kenyon was deeply affected by his loſs, and this circumſtance, together with the difference between him and the other judges on a point of law, is thought to have ſhortened his Lordſhip's days. Secondly, George, the preſent Lord Kenyon, born in 1776. And, thirdly, the honourable Thomas Kenyon, born in 1780.

(To be continued.)

Detached Thoughts on Bad Temper.

THERE ſeems to be, with perſons of ill nature, an opinion which few perſons who have no evil paſſions to hide, will allow—"That a man of good ſenſe and quick parts, is of a bad temper, and that a man of bad temper, is generally a man of abilities." Never was a more erroneous idea, fatal to the intereſts of ſociety, and palpably falſe in principle. A friend remarked to me the other day, while converſing on this ſubject, that he had obſerved, through a long and laborious life, that thoſe who have poſſeſſed abilities, honeſty, and integrity, have moſtly poſſeſſed good humour, the general reſult of an unguilty mind.

It is not ſenſe in Acaſto to find fault with every thing another man does; ſuch a propenſity ſprings from ill-nature, and a deſire to raiſe himſelf by a pitiful expedient. It does not denote ability to decry the want of abilities in others, as this is too often a ſcheme to prevent the world from ſaying the ſame of him.

Mad men and fools, ſays Rochefoucalt, ſee every thing through the medium of their humour: thus, if an ill natured perſon is diſſented from in a diſpute, as he can never imagine himſelf wrong, he ſets his antagoniſt down for a fool, little ſuſpecting that the company faſtens the ſame cap upon himſelf with more propriety.

An ill-tempered perſon is moſtly given to ſlander, and knowing the intemperance of his own thoughts, ſeeks for hidden meanings never meant; his offences are ſeldom forgiven, as they are generally more the offſpring of the heart than the head.

All the heroes who poſſeſſed a bad temper, have been villains of the blackeſt dye, as Marius, Sylla, Dyonyſius, Maximian, Tiberius, &c. &c.

All the moſt valuably conſpicuous perſons were to the contrary, as Socrates, Epaminondas, Cyrus, Cymon, Ariſtides, Alexander, Cæſar, Plato, Virgil, Alfred, Addiſon, Henry Vth, Edward VIth, Montaigne, Goldſmith: but they are innumerable.

Openneſs and candour have been miſtaken by ſubtle and deſigning men, for want of capacity, not knowing that honeſty and honour are the ſureſt proofs of profound wiſdom.

The will of an ill-natured man is his law; his fiſt is his logic, he is generally envious, avaricious, and tyranical: moſtly ungrateful and illiberal;—a bear in ſociety, and a peſt to his family.

OBSER-

Observations *on the* Cause *of the* Echo.

From Montesquieu's Posthumous Works.

ALL the philoſophers, in general, agree that the cauſe of the echo is to be attributed to the reflection of ſounds, which, impelled by the ſonorous body, ſtrikes upon the organ of hearing; but if they agree thus far, it muſt be allowed that they do not travel far together, that the details are at variance, and that they differ much more in thoſe which they do, than in thoſe which they do not, underſtand.

In the firſt place, if, inquiring into the nature of a direct ſound, we aſk them in what manner the air is impelled by the ſonorous body, ſome will ſay, it is by an undulatory motion, and will not fail to draw an analogy between thoſe undulations and thoſe that are produced by throwing a ſtone into the water; but others, not ſatisfied with that compariſon, will immediately form a ſeparate ſect, and will ſooner renounce the reputation of philoſophers, than admit the exiſtence of ſuch undulations in a fluid body like the air, which does not, in the ſame manner, form a ſmooth ſurface ſtretched upon a bottom. Beſides, ſay they, according to that ſyſtem, the ſound of a bell muſt be heard ſeveral times, for the ſame impreſſion forms many circles, and many undulations.

They are more willing to admit direct furrows, proceeding, without interruption, from the mouth of him who ſpeaks to the ear of him who hears; the preſſure given to the air by the ſpring of the ſonorous body being ſufficient to communicate that action.

If, conſidering ſound in relation to its ſwiftneſs, we aſk thoſe philoſophers why that is always equal, and why, when the report of a cannon at one hundred and ſeventy-one toiſes diſtance, takes a ſpace of a ſecond to be heard, any other ſound, however weak, will reach us in as ſhort a time? they will be obliged to confeſs their ignorance, or to enter upon long diſſertations on it, which amounts to the ſame thing.

Go more deeply into the ſubject, and aſk the cauſe of the echo? The general anſwer is, that the reflection is ſufficient to produce it; but an individual contends that it is not ſufficient, and perhaps his reaſoning may make ſome impreſſion upon thoſe who are willing to diveſt themſelves of the prejudice in favour of multitudes againſt one.

Thoſe who admit that reflection alone will ſuffice, tell us that the walls of a chamber would produce an echo if they were not too cloſe to us, and gave the reflected ſound at the ſame inſtant that our ears are ſtruck by the direct one. Echo, according to them, exiſts in all places, —"*Jovis omnia plena*" It may be ſaid that, with Heraclitus, they allow a concert and harmony in the univerſe, which habit conceals from us; and the more ſo, as the reflection being frequently directed towards parts different from thoſe whence the ſound was produced, it often happens that the echo does not return the ſound to the place where it originated. The nymph does not always make her reſponſes to him who addreſſes her. There have been occaſions on which her voice was miſtaken by thoſe who heard it, which may account for ſome marvellous ſtories, and thoſe voices heard in the air, which Rome, built upon ſeven hills, has ſo often reckoned in the number of its prodigies *.

Others,

* "Viſi etiam audire vocem ingentem ex ſummi cacuminis luco." *Livii, Lib.* 1. *Cap.* 31.

Others, who do not think nature altogether so liberal, refer to particular situations, which give an infinite variety to the reflections; but, after all, we are not far advanced in our knowledge of the cause of the echo. I cannot here pass over a difficulty common to all systems, which, notwithstanding the satisfaction we feel in contributing to bring to light some things which were before obscure in physics, tends to our humiliation.

We can easily comprehend that the air, which has already produced a sound, encountering a rock at a little distance, is reflected towards him who speaks, and reproduces a new sound, or an echo; but how does it happen that the echo repeats precisely the same words, and in the same tone in which they are pronounced? Why are they not at times more shrill, and at other times more grave? Why does not the rugged surface of rocks, or other reflecting bodies, make a change in the impulse which the air has already received in order to produce the direct sound? I am aware of the difficulty, and still more of my own inability to solve it.

Picture *of* Fashionable Life *in* London.

From Memoirs of a Family in Switzerland

"LATE hours at night preclude the possibility of early rising. To be late is to be fashionable. To go to bed late, to rise late, to breakfast late, to dine late, and to visit late, is to be "*quite the thing*," or in good English, which you may understand better than the first phrase, to be in the fashion.

Our mornings are wasted in necessary repose, to recruit us after nightly fatigues. Our forenoons are devoted to numberless visits, paid reciprocally by dropping our names at each other's doors, a round of shopping to order one's own dress, or that of a young female friend, who courts your acquaintance for the convenience of your carriage; and compliments your taste, in the choice of her evening's dress, in expectation of being introduced into public by a person of rank; from whose consequence she hopes to derive *a great deal.*

Our late dinners seem like the supper of a rational and well-regulated family, at whose hour of rest we sally forth to dissipated circles, assembled at an unmeaning rout, where we behold a crowd of characters in mental as well as personal masquerade.

As you are not an English-woman, you may wish to have an explanation of the word *rout* in its *figurative* sense, if I may be allowed the expression.

The real signification of *rout* you know is *hurry, bustle, noise, tumult, uproar*, or *a search after something*; also, a *mob, riot*, or *public disturbance.* These explications of the term may with strict propriety be equally applied as a true description of this modern entertainment, peculiar to our nation.

The invitation to it is made without trouble. On a visiting ticket, under the superscription of the lady's name, she desires her waiting-woman, or if she cannot write, commands her to

"Spreta vox de cœlo emissa." *Ibid. Cap.* 32.

"Templo sospita Junonis nocte ingentem strepitum exortum." *Ibid, Lib.* 31. *Cap.* 12.

"Silentio proximæ noctis ea sylva Arsia ingentem editam vocem." *Ibid. Lib.* 2. *Cap.* 7.

——————"Cantusque ferantur
"Auditi, sanctis et verba minacia lucis."

to order the valet or the footman to write down theſe few words, "*At home on Monday evening the 25th of April,*" or any other day ſhe may happen to be diſengaged; which ſhe ſees from her long liſt of invitations for a month to come.

Simple and careleſs enough this manner of aſking.—

You muſt know that all polite forms are *quite out*; that is to ſay, they are aukward, diſcover extreme ignorance of high life, and are unfaſhionable.

The modern modes are freed from all the vulgar ſhackles of ceremony, and what was once termed propriety. —Its preſent acceptation is totally different from what it was originally. We Engliſh muſt have a new dictionary, amongſt other novel improvements, in which a number of words muſt be tranſpoſed to give their preſent meaning, and ſome terms muſt be entirely expunged, as uſeleſs, ſince the things and ideas, of which their reſpective terms ſtood as figures, are quite laid aſide.

But I muſt return from this digreſſion to my *rout*.

It is an aſſemblage of people of almoſt every deſcription, and nearly all claſſes, huddled together promiſcuouſly, without order; which is another thing abſolutely out of date.— Near a cold door, which ſtands open all the evening for the ingreſs and egreſs of the numerous viſitors, and the admiſſion of the keen wintry wind, there ſtands a Counteſs. Next to her ladyſhip ſtands the proud lady of a city knight; who was once a grocer, and it is ſaid he married a waiting-woman—but that's no matter: people in this kingdom neither regard profeſſion nor anceſtry. Sir John Plumb is wealthy; that entitles him to come into the *beſt company*—and his lady's jewels make a ſplendid figure in it. My lady is indeed very brilliant to-night. Next to her a reſpectable matron and two beautiful daughters ſtand quite unheeded by the company. They were aſked by the lady of the houſe, becauſe ſhe could not well avoid it; but ſhe does not pay any attention to her old friend or the charming girls her daughters. They are handſome, it muſt be confeſſed; but too modeſtly diffident to make any effect in public; their dreſs is becoming enough to be ſure; but it was not made at the moſt faſhionable milliner's: in fact they could not afford it without running up a long bill, which like many others muſt have remained unpaid; they have loſt their father, who was in the road to fortune, and was the benefactor of the maſter of the houſe where they now are received as a prodigious favour, although they are in all points (fortune excepted) ſuperior to its owners. In fine, the genteel matron and her lovely daughters have been in better circumſtances—they are not rich—who will wonder they ſtand unnoticed! Next to thoſe charming girls, there ſits a young female, round whom all the men flock. —Yes—ſhe has a fortune of fifty thouſand pounds. Her father made treble that ſum during the laſt war. He was a Scotchman, without a ſixpence; but was fortunate enough to be related to the then miniſter in the hundredth degree of conſanguinity, and therefore had the good luck to be appointed commiſſary to the troops.

Here ſtands a woman of family, dreſſed very plain. There a woman of no family, dreſſed very expenſively.—But who is that giving herſelf innumerable airs?—Nobody—I mean ſhe is only the wife of an apothecary, whom every one employs in his own proper capacity, and as ſurgeon and phyſician alſo, becauſe he is the faſhion.—He muſt be a man of uncommon abilities?—That does not follow as a natural conſequence in this country, although it will be a juſt concluſion to draw every where but in England.

Here

Here are a number of ladies indeed! But there are very few *gentlemen* to be ſeen—Pray where are they?—God knows.—

There is one who ſeems to be a man of great conſequence by his deportment: and he is in cloſe conference with the Counteſs; of whom he appears to be a favoured admirer.—He is a nobleman certainly. Perhaps he may become one—at preſent he is only a banker.—There is a perſon however whom one cannot poſſibly miſtake; he muſt be ſome very common perſonage from his appearance, as he wears a coachman's wig unpowdered—That is a man of quality! It is the Duke of ... We muſt whiſper his grace's title out of reſpect for a noble peer of the realm.

All this is ſtrange!

Nothing can be ſo in London.

In every corner of the room we behold a profuſion of gloſſy ringlets falling in ſtudied careleſſneſs over grey hairs and wrinkled fronts.—The diamond's blaze attracting admiration where the beamleſs eye could never catch a ſingle glance from the fortune-hunter; whoſe hackneied adulation pays incenſe to the ſhrine of wealth with mercenary and fulſome compliments. All around we ſee the glare of rouge on pallid cheeks, emulating in vain the glow of health and bloom of youthful modeſty, on faces which have long ſince ceaſed to bluſh either with youth or baſhfulneſs.

Such are our modern belles!

Our beaux, if ſuch they can be called, even more unnatural and diſguiſed, affect a thouſand fopperies both in dreſs and manners, equally aſſumed for the occaſion of public diſplay.

And now pray who is that running about the room ſo buſily like a bar-maid, or the hoſteſs of an inn? She is the miſtreſs of the houſe—ſhe can't ſay more than a few hurried words to each of her gueſts. This, however, is not diſtreſſing to either of the parties; for it is a thouſand to one if they could muſter three rational ſentences to ſay to each other. One half of the company are almoſt ſtrangers to her; for the other half ſhe cares not a farthing, nor do they care more for their entertainer. I am wrong however in beſtowing this epithet on the lady of the houſe, to whom it cannot apply in *any* ſenſe. She has opened her apartments to receive company; but it is entertained at the footman's expence, or rather its own expence; for the viſitor's card-money goes to defray the coſt of the cards, and perhaps the wax lights and cakes, *et cetera*, come from the ſame fund thro' the medium of the miſtreſs's purſe, or, more commonly, out of the attendant's pocket; into which he amaſſes, when the company have retired, the rich gleanings of each card-table: where the cards are doubly and trebly paid by every ſet of players who have *cut-in* throughout the evening.—

In ſuch aſſemblies as I have juſt deſcribed, cards uſurp the place of converſation; from which all rationality is baniſhed. Here a crowd, who cannot get even the accommodation of a temporary ſeat, ſqueeze paſt each other in dull rotation from room to room: and, having completed the ſcrutinizing ſtare over each other's dreſs and perſon, repair to a ſucceſſion of ſimilar ſcenes till ſome favourite air at the end of the opera or the ballet calls them to the theatre, where the buz and buſtle of the coffee-room concludes the pleaſures and amuſements of the night."

The accompliſhed Swiſs fair thus comments on her friend's pictures of London follies.

"In your picture of the Engliſh, I cannot recognize a people univerſally famed for ſolidity and depth of underſtanding. I have ever conſidered the Britons as the profoundeſt reaſoners, the moſt elegant and judicious authors, the ableſt ſtateſmen, and the braveſt warriors in the world. From what

what ſtrange inconſiſtency in human nature can it proceed, that a nation ſo wiſe in the aggregate, ſhould be ſo ridiculous individually?

Every perſon in ſociety ought to conſider that they form a part of a community, and that they become reſponſible to that community for each action, however apparently indifferent which, nevertheleſs, muſt tend to influence as well as to characteriſe national manners.

From your deſcription of the abſurdities of the metropolis, I perceive the neceſſity of ſuperior and leading characters, who will boldly dare to ſtem the torrent of faſhion, when it threatens to overwhelm and deſtroy good ſenſe and propriety. Sound judgement and inviolate truth ſhould be the ſtandard of actions and opinions.

Fine examples amongſt a people as imitative as the Engliſh, would have infinite power to annihilate the preſent prevailing follies.—And it ſhould be the object of thoſe in eminent ſituations, and public ſtations, to ſet a pattern of the ſtricteſt propriety and virtue for the imitation of their fellow citizens and countrymen."

Account of the MANNERS *and* CUSTOMS *of the* INHABITANTS *of* MALTA.

From Anderson's Journal of the Secret Expedition.

OF the domeſtic life and private manners of the higher orders of the Malteſe, I ſhall not pretend to give a particular deſcription, as our communications with them were confined to public aſſemblies. We were continually invited to balls during the winter, when dancing, with a profuſion of confectionary and Sicilian wines, compoſed the entertainment. To their dinners or ſuppers we were never invited, which did not, however, appear to proceed from an inhoſpitable diſpoſition, but aroſe more probably from the narrow ſtate of their finances, as an income equal to four hundred pounds ſterling was the largeſt in the iſland, except that of the biſhop.

The Malteſe are a very induſtrious people, being educated to labour and active employment from their cradles; nor are they ever ſeen in a ſtate of inactivity, but when they are engaged in the duties of their religion, which, however, muſt appear to the more enlightened profeſſors of Chriſtianity to occupy too large a portion of their time.

The ſtaple manufacture of Malta is the cotton which it produces. It is both white and of a dingy yellow; but principally of the latter colour. Of this material they weave a narrow cloth of about half an ell wide, which has no variety but of plain and ſtriped.

The number of people which are employed in this fabric is very conſiderable, as almoſt every houſe contains a loom, and every loom is in continual occupation. The women, as well as the men, are employed in its ſeveral branches, from the teaſing of the cotton to the completion of the piece. They may, indeed, be frequently ſeen alternately engaged in teaſing, ſpinning, and weaving. They ſpin both with the ſpindle and the wheel, and the female manufacturers are generally heard to cheer their toil with airs of a pleaſing and ſprightly melody.

The rearing of poultry forms no inconſiderable branch of trade among the middling and lower claſſes of the people. The quantity of fowls and eggs which this domeſtic commerce produces is incredible. At almoſt every door a large wicker baſket contains a crackling family, which is only for a ſhort time of the day permitted to range in liberty; as they are accuſtomed to this ſtate of confinement from the time that they are hatched, they feel an attachment to it, and a kind

kind of chirping noiſe from their owners calls them back with eager haſte to their wicker habitations. This uſeful traffic does not interfere with, and adds its profits to, thoſe of other occupations.

The wood-cutters form a peculiar deſcription of hardy and uſeful labourers. The only fuel in this iſland is wood, which is brought from Sicily and Naples; and as it is of a very hard contexture, it becomes an act of neceſſity to ſplit or cut it into ſmall pieces for firing. Theſe men, who are more numerous than may be imagined, are armed with an axe and a ſaw, with a chiſſel and a wedge; and thus equipped, they paſs through the ſtreets, making known their want of employment to the inhabitants by a certain kind of cry peculiar to their occupation. It is a long and laborious exertion of their art which gains them a ſum equal to eight-pence of our money.

The fiſhery alſo employs a conſiderable number of this induſtrious people. The Malteſe are very expert both with the net and the line, as it appears from the plenty as well as variety of fiſh with which the markets abound.

There is another occupation which gives bread to a great number of the Malteſe, and is that of ſelling goat's milk and butter. In the morning and evening the milkmen drive their goats through the ſtreets, and ſtop to milk them at the houſes of their reſpective cuſtomers. Of this uſeful animal there are great numbers in every part of Malta, and, like the poultry already mentioned, are ſeen as living attendants at the doors of the houſes.

The Scripture image of the ox that treadeth out the corn is realized in this iſland. It is a practice which probably derives its origin from the Arabs, who formed a principal part of its former inhabitants, and an intermixture of whoſe language is ſtill perceptible in the vulgar tongue of Malta. The ears of grain being ſtrewed on a flat piece of ground, cattle are then introduced, yoked together, who are led to and fro till the grain is ſeparated from the huſk.

There is, perhaps, no country in the world where its inhabitants have ſuch an upright carriage of their figure as thoſe of Malta. This graceful circumſtance proceeds from the peculiar manner in which they direct the ſhape of their infant children. No ſooner is a child born, than it is placed between two pieces of board, which reach from the feet to the neck and are attached to the body of the infant with rollers of linen, but in ſuch a manner as not to produce pain or impede the circulation. In this manner the Malteſe children are univerſally treated, till they are able to walk, and thus they acquire that erect gait which never forſakes them.

That there is no other proviſion for the poor than the benevolence of individuals, appears from the great number of beggars which infeſt the ſtreets. This indeed has been a complaint which travellers have frequently made in the great towns of Roman Catholic countries. Among theſe mendicants, the proportion of thoſe in a ſtate of blindneſs is very great; a circumſtance which muſt proceed from the ſandy ſurface of the iſland, and the continual and glaring reflection of an ardent ſun on ſuch a white maſs of rock.

In La Valetta there are a great many two-wheeled carriages for hire, which are numbered as in London. They are of a very clumſy conſtruction, of a ſquare ſhape, and large enough to contain ſix perſons. With this unwieldy machine, and ſo loaded, one horſe or a mule will go at the rate of four or five miles an hour. The latter, however, are more generally uſed, as they are remarkably large and ſtrong in this iſland. For about twopence a perſon may be taken from one end of the city to the other;

other; while for a little tour in the country, or the uſe for a whole day, a dollar is conſidered as very ample ſatisfaction. The driver uſes neither whip nor ſpur, but keeps a ſharp nail in his hand, with which he pricks the animal in order to quicken his motions. He runs along by his ſide with the reins in one hand and a ſwinging kind of movement of the other. Theſe drivers are ſeldom ſeen either with ſhoes or ſtockings but on a holiday. Their general dreſs is a pair of looſe trowſers, a coarſe ſhirt, a waiſtcoat, round which they tie a long, red, worſted ſaſh, and a woollen cap. On their feſtivals ſome little addition is made to their dreſs, in the way of decoration, according as their nances will allow them.

There is a peculiarity in the laws of Malta, by which no debt is recoverable which is not formed by ſpecial contract in writing; and unleſs the written obligation is produced, no proceſs will iſſue againſt the debtor. My own experience, in the character of treaſurer to the regimental meſs, gave me this inſight into the juriſprudence of this iſland; when, from the want of this formality, the cook was juſtified in refuſing the repayment of ſeventy or eighty dollars which I had advanced him.

There is but one cemetery in La-Valetta, which is chiefly allotted for the poor people, foreigners and heretics. It is ſituated in the Floriana part of the city, cloſe to the line, and ſurrounded by a wall of about ſixteen feet in height, which is furniſhed within with ſeveral rows of ſtone ſhelves, containing the ſculls of thoſe who have been buried there during ſeveral centuries. They are arranged with a curious regularity, and might be conſidered as decorating the incloſure of a grand anatomical theatre.

Though all ranks of people are devotees, and minutely attentive to the multiplied ſuperſtitions of the church, yet chaſtity does not appear to maintain its due rank among the virtues of their religion. It certainly is not to be found in this iſland; while proſtitution, from the familiar and open manner in which it is carried on, both by married as well as ſingle women, and with the knowledge of their huſbands and relations, is not, unleſs attended with ſome peculiar degree of enormity, conſidered as a crime.

Memoirs *of the* Life *and* Writings *of* William Cowper, *Eſq.*

From the Life and poſthumous Writings of Cowper.

By William Hayley, Eſq. 2 vols. 4to.

WE learn from this coſtly and extended piece of Engliſh Biography, that William Cowper was of a family reſpectable, for ſeveral centuries, among the merchants and gentry of England, and ennobled in the laſt century; that his father was rector of Berkhampſted, and his mother was daughter of Roger Donne, Eſq. of Ludham hall, Norfolk, and left him early to the care of his father, who ſent him, a weakly and diffident child, to Weſtminſter ſchool, to ſtruggle with all the perſecution of his ſchoolfellows; afterwards, when he was 18 years of age, he articled him for three years to an attorney, for the ſtudy of a profeſſion "which Nature ſeemed to have determined that he never ſhould practiſe." At the expiration of his clerkſhip his ſettled himſelf in chambers in the Inner Temple, where he gave a decided preference to literature and poetry. In his 31ſt year he was appointed reading clerk and clerk of the private committees

mittees of the House of Lords, which place his grandfather and his uncle had held; but the "idea of reading in public proved such a source of torture to his tender and apprehensive spirit," that "an expedient was devised to promote his interest without wounding his feelings;" and he was appointed clerk of the journals in the same house of parliament, with a hope that his personal appearance in that assembly might not be required; but a parliamentary dispute made it necessary for him to appear at the bar of the House of Lords, to entitle himself publicly to the office. "His terrors on this occasion arose to such an astonishing height that they utterly overwhelmed his reason; for, though he had endeavoured to prepare himself for his public duty, by attending closely at the office for several months, to examine the parliamentary journals, his application was rendered useless, by that excess of diffidence which made him conceive that, whatever knowledge he might previously acquire, it would all forsake him at the bar of the house." He was unable to make the experiment. "The conflict between the wishes of just affectionate ambition, and the terrors of diffidence, so entirely overwhelmed his health and faculties, that, after two learned and benevolent divines (Mr John Cowper, his brother, and the celebrated Martin Madin, his first cousin) had vainly endeavoured to establish a lasting tranquillity in his mind, by friendly and religious conversation, it was found necessary to remove him to St Alban's, where he resided a considerable time, under the care of that eminent physician, Dr Cotton, a scholar and a poet, who added to many accomplishments a peculiar sweetness of manners in very advanced life." From December, 1763, to the following July, the pure mind of Cowper appears to have laboured under the severest sufferings of morbid depression; "but the medical skill of Dr Cotton, and the chearful, benignant manners of that accomplished physician, gradually succeeded, with the blessing of Heaven, in removing the undescribable load of religious despondency which had clouded the admirable faculties of this innocent and upright man. His ideas of religion were changed from the gloom of terror and despair to the lustre of comfort and delight. This juster and happier view of evangelical truth is said to have arisen in his mind while he was reading the third chapter of St Paul's Epistle to the Romans. Devout contemplation became more and more dear to his reviving spirit! resolving to relinquish all thoughts of a laborious profession, and all intercourse with the busy world, he acquiesced in a plan of settling at Huntingdon, by the advice of his brother, who was a minister of the Gospel and fellow of Bene't college, and resident at Cambridge. Their correspondence, sometimes in verse, is unfortunately lost, 'in the wreck of a thousand other things, when he left the Temple.' From a private lodging Cowper was introduced into the family of Mr Unwin, who had quitted the mastership of the free school, and resided in the town, having the living of Grimston, with his wife, 'a young lady of lively talents, and remarkably fond of reading,' a son (afterwards minister of Stock, Essex, where he died) and a daughter. Here Cowper corresponded with Lord Thurlow and Mr Joseph Hill, and with his cousin, Mrs Mary Cowper (a Madam by birth, and sister to Frederick M. who died a soldier in America, about 1780,) at the Park house, Hertford, to whom he at last introduced the younger Unwin, to furnish him with ocular demonstration of his *sponsibility*, by introducing him to one of his most splendid connexions. She lost her husband, we believe, in 1769." The elder Unwin having lost his life in riding to his living, 1767, the family removed to Olney, Bucks, where

where the Rev. Mr Newton was curate. In this new ſituation his time ſeems to have been chiefly devoted to religious contemplation, ſocial prayer, and active charity. The late John Thornton, Eſq. ſupplied a fund for the latter. "The ſickneſs and death of his learned, pious, and affectionate brother, made a very ſtrong impreſſion on the tender heart and mind of Cowper; an impreſſion ſo ſtrong that induced him to write a narrative of the remarkable circumſtances which occurred at the time. He ſent a copy of this narrative to Mr Newton. The paper is curious in every point of view, and ſo likely to awaken ſentiments of piety in minds where it may be moſt deſirable to have them awakened, that Mr Newton has thought it his duty to print it."

A chaſm of ten years in his correſpondence occurred about 1771, occaſioned by a new, long, and ſevere viſitation of that mental malady which periodically involved his ſuperior faculties in calamitous oppreſſion.

In 1766 he had "many anxious thoughts about taking orders, and he believed every new convert is apt to think himſelf called upon for that purpoſe; but but they who have the leaſt idea of what he ſuffered from the dread of public exhibitions will readily excuſe his never attempting them hereafter."... "Had I the zeal of Moſes, I ſhould want an Aaron to be my ſpokeſman."

At Olney he compoſed 68 hymns for his friend Newton. He appeared in public as an author in 1781, with a volume of poems, in which is "The Progreſs of Error," with a preface by Mr Newton. He commenced at once the character, which he deſcribes, of a "true poet;" though his "bold eulogy of Whitfield, and the acrimonious cenſure in which he indulged himſelf againſt one of Whitfield's devout rivals, Charles Weſley," were likely to obſtruct the ſucceſs of his volume in the world.

In 1781 he formed an acquaintance with Lady Anne Auſtin, widow of Sir Robert Auſtin, bart. ſiſter to Mrs Jones, wife of a clergyman at Clifton, within a mile of Olney, a Lady of "uncommon colloquial talents, with whom he retained a cloſe friendſhip, and uſed to call her Siſter Anne. She prompted "The Taſk" and "John Gilpin." But, in three years time, "delightful and advantageous as his friendſhip with Lady Auſtin had proved, he now began to feel that it grew impoſſible to preſerve that triple cord which his own pure heart had led him to ſuppoſe not ſpeedily to be broken. Mrs Unwin, though by no means deſtitute of mental accompliſhments, was eclipſed by the brilliancy of the poet's new friend, and naturally became uneaſy, under the apprehenſion of being ſo; for, to a woman of ſenſibility, what evil can be more afflicting than the fear of loſing all mental influence over a man of genius and virtue, which ſhe has been long accuſtomed to inſpirit and guide? Cowper perceived the painful neceſſity of ſacrificing a great portion of his preſent gratifications. He felt that he muſt relinquiſh that antient friend whom he idolized as a ſiſter of a heart and mind congenial to his own. His gratitude for paſt ſervices of unexampled magnitude and weight would not allow him to heſitate; and, with a reſolution and delicacy that do the higheſt honour to his feelings, he wrote a farewell letter to Lady Auſtin, explaining and lamenting the circumſtances that forced him to renounce the ſociety of a friend whoſe enchanting talents and kindneſs had proved ſo agreeably inſtrumental to the revival of his ſpirits and exerciſe of his fancy."

For this lady's harpſichord he wrote verſes to old tunes; and there is not a more pathetic compoſition than that on the loſs of the Royal George to

to the March in Scipio. "Let the reader, who wiſhes to impreſs on his mind a juſt idea of the variety and extent of Cowper's poetical powers, contraſt this heroic ballad, of exquiſite pathos, with his diverting hiſtory of John Gilpin." "The ſecond volume of his poems not only raiſed him to a ſummit of poetical reputation, but obtained for him a bleſſing infinitely dearer to his affectionate heart; another female friend and lively aſſociate (Lady Heſketh) now providentially led to contribute to his comfort, when the advanced age and infirmities of Mrs Unwin made ſuch an acquiſition of new or rather revived friendſhip a matter of infinite importance to the tranquillity and welfare of the ſequeſtered poet; a lady nearly related to him: their intercourſe had been frequent, and endeared by reciprocal eſteem, in their early years; but, during his long retirement, his fair couſin had paſſed ſome years with her huſband abroad; and others, after her return, in a variety of mournful duties. She was at this time a widow; and her indelible regard for her poetical relation being agreeably inſpirited by the publication of his recent works, ſhe wrote him, on that occaſion, a very kind letter. It gave riſe to many from him, which I am particularly happy in being enabled to make a part of this work, becauſe they give a minute account of their admirable author at a very intereſting period of his life, and becauſe I perſuade myſelf they will reflect peculiare honour on my departed friend in various points of view, and lead the public to join with me in thinking that his letters are rivals to his poems in the rare excellence of repreſenting life and nature with graceful and endearing fidelity." They are 56 in number, and exactly anſwer the Editor's character of them. Many of them relate to the publication of Cowper's tranſlation of Homer, which, it appears, was ſeverely criticiſed in its progreſs by Mr Maty, and had ſome remarks from General Cowper, In one of theſe letters he tells an adventure with a little poem of his on a roſe given to Lady Auſtin by Mrs Unwin, and printed in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LV. p. 474, which Mr Bull of Newport undertook to convey to Nichols, the printer. "He ſhewed it to a Mrs C—, who begged to copy it, and promiſed to ſend it to the printer's by her ſervant. Three or four months afterwards, and when I had concluded it was loſt, I ſaw it in the Gentleman's Magazine, with my ſignature, W. C. I could pity the poor women who has been weak enough to claim my ſong. Such pilferings are ſure to be detected. Poor ſimpleton! She will find now, perhaps, that the roſe had a thorn, and that ſhe has pricked her fingers with it."

In 1787, he formed a new acquaintance with Mr Samuel Roſe *, a ſtudent of Glaſgow univerſity, juſt returning from thence, and came ſix miles out of his way to ſee him. "He came, I ſuppoſe, partly to ſatisfy his own curioſity, but chiefly, as it ſeemed, to bring me the thanks of ſome of the Scotch profeſſors for my two volumes." To him he gives this character of Burns's poems: "I have read them twice; and though they be written in a language that is new to me, and many of them on ſubjects much inferior to the author's ability, I think them, on the whole, a very extraordinary production. He is, I believe the only poet theſe kingdoms have produced in the lower ranks of life ſince Shakſpeare, I ſhould rather ſay, ſince Prior, who need not be indebted for any part of his praiſe to a charitable conſideration of his origin, and the diſadvantages under which he has laboured. It will be pity if he ſhould not hereafter diveſt himſelf of Barbariſm, and content him-

* Son of the late Dr Roſe, of Chiſwick.

himſelf with writing pure Engliſh, in which he appears perfectly qualified to excel. He who can command admiration, diſhonours himſelf if he aims no higher than to raiſe a laugh." "Poor Burns loſes much of his deſerved praiſe in this country through our ignorance of his language. I deſpair of meeting with any Engliſhman who will take the pains that I have taken to underſtand him. His candle is bright, but ſhut up in a dark lanthorn. I lent him to a very ſenſible neighbour of mine; but his uncouth dialect ſpoiled all, and, before he had half read him through, he was quite *ramſheezed*." Mr C. read the firſt book of his Iliad to Mr Greatheed, who ſaid he had never entered into the ſpirit of Homer before, nor had any thing like a due conception of his manner.

Of Mr Haſtings's trial he remarks, that it was "the trial of a man who has been greater and more feared than the Great Mogul himſelf. Whatever we are at home, we certainly have been tyrants in the Eaſt; and if theſe men have, as they are charged, rioted in the miſeries of the innocent, and dealt death to the guiltleſs with an unſparing hand, may they receive a retribution that ſhall in future make all governors and judges of ours in thoſe diſtant regions tremble? While I ſpeak thus, I equally wiſh them acquitted. They were both my ſchool-fellows, and for Haſtings I had a particular value."

He was glad to learn, from the papers, that his couſin Henry ſhone as he did in reading the charge againſt Haſtings, which muſt have given much pleaſure to the General, his *father* or *uncle*. The General ſent him, May 27, 1788, a copy of verſes ſome-body had written in the Gentleman's Magazine for April laſt, obſerving that, independent of his partiality towards the ſubject, he thought the lines themſelves were good. Theſe verſes were his own, as he acknowledges in a letter dated May 12, 1788. They were ſigned T. H. and addreſſed to Henry Cowper, Eſq. He commemorates his uncle Aſhley, above 60 years clerk of the parliament, who died June 6, 1788, aged 87. His "Morning Dream" on the ſlave-trade was printed in the Gentleman's Magazine vol. LVIII.

He ſtyles Mr Bacon "a moſt excellent man, and a moſt agreeable companion," who viſited him for a Latin motto for the king's clock. "His old friend Dr Madan's judgment of his tranſlation gave him the higheſt ſatisfaction, becauſe he knew him to be a rare old Grecian."

In a letter to his relation Mr Johnſon, preparing for orders, 1790, he ſays, "Let your divinity, if I may adviſe, be the divinity of the glorious Reformation; I mean, in contradiction to Arminianiſm, and all the *iſms* that ever were broached in the world of error and ignorace. The divinity of the Reformation is called Calviniſm, but injuriouſly; it has been that of the Church of Chriſt in all ages; it is the divinity of St Paul and St. Paul's Maſter, who met him in his way to Damaſcus."

On the French revolution Cowper has the following pertinent remarks: "The French, who, like all lively folks, are extreme in every thing, are ſuch in their zeal for freedom; and if it were poſſible to make ſo noble a cauſe ridiculous, their manner of promoting it could not fail to do ſo. Princes and peers reduced to plain gentlemen, and gentles reduced to a level with their own lacquies, are exceſſes of which they will repent hereafter. Difference of rank and ſubordination are, I believe, of God's appointment, and, conſequently eſſential to the well-being of ſociety; but what we mean by fanaticiſm in religion is exactly that which animates their politicks, and, unleſs time ſhould ſober them, they will, after all, be an unhappy

happy people. Perhaps it deſerves not much to be wondered if that at their firſt eſcape from tyrannic ſhackles they ſhould act extravagantly, and treat their kings as they have ſometimes treated their idols. To theſe, however, they are reconciled in due time again; but their reſpect for monarchy is at an end. They want nothing now but a little Engliſh ſobriety; and that they want extremely. I heartily wiſh them ſome wit in their anger; for, it were great pity that ſo many millions ſhould be miſerable for want of it."

"We had a viſit from one of the firſt women in the world, in point of character I mean, and accompliſhments, the dowager Lady Spencer. I may receive, perhaps, ſome honours hereafter, ſhould my tranſlation ſpeed according to my wiſhes and the pains I have taken with it; but ſhall never receive any that I ſhall eſteem ſo highly. She is, indeed, worthy to whom I ſhould dedicate; and may but my Odyſſey prove as worthy of her, I ſhall have nothing to fear from the criticks."

"His active and powerful mind wanted no long interval of reſt after finiſhing the work of five laborious years. On the contrary, he very ſoon began to feel that regular hours of mental exertion were eſſentially neceſſary to his comfort and welfare." He therefore readily entered into Mr Johnſon his bookſeller's propoſal to embark in the adventure of preparing a magnificent edition of Milton, illuſtrated with plates from deſigns by Fuſeli, with ſelect additional notes and tranſlations of the Latin and Italian poems. Mr Hayley continues this project as a fund for erecting a national monument in memory of Cowper.

Cowper's acquaintance with Mr Hurdis, the late poetry profeſſor at Oxford, commenced at Mr Hayley's at Eartham, 1791, who maintained a correſpondence with Cowper till his death, and outlived him about three years. Mr Hayley ſtyles hin an exemplary divine, idolized by ſeveral ſiſters, and hopes his works will be publiſhed together.

Mrs Unwin had a paralytic ſtroke 1791, yet was able to travel with Cowper to Mr Hayley's at Eartham, and ſtay there weeks. She died in 1796, at Dunham lodge, near Dereham, to which the Rev. Mr Johnſon removed her with her friend.

(*To be concluded in our next*)

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

On FORTITUDE.

THAT man is expoſed to a variety of contingencies, and is doomed to endure many hardſhips, is a fact to which the hiſtory of every individual bears the moſt inconteſtible evidence. In every condition of human life, from the ſplendid palace to the obſcure cottage, we find men lamenting the inſtability of terreſtrial objects, and "moralizing on the turn of the wheel." The monarch, who ſways a ſceptre of extenſive power, may be baffled in his political projects, or experience the grief which the ſpirit of ſedition may excite. The parent, who fondly hopes to ſee his children riſe to venerate his grey hairs, often feels the poignant ſorrow which the diſobedience of a froward ſon, or the indiſcretion of a thoughtleſs daughter, always occaſions. The man of pleaſure, and the man of buſineſs; the ſons of friendſhip and the children of hope, are frequently obliged to drink deep of the cup of diſappointment, and to taſte the bitter herbs of ſorrow and miſfortune. In ſhort, did we know the hiſtory

hiſtory of every individual that ever lived, we ſhould ſee a conſtant interchange of light and ſhade, of ſunſhine and clouds;—a perpetual ſucceſſion of joy and ſorrow, of hope and diſappointment.

Is ſuch the lot of man? And is there no armour of the mind that can blunt the ſhafts of misfortune?—no "anchor of the ſoul" to hold him on the troubled ocean of human life? Yes: for, although we cannot *eſcape* the diſaſters of life, we may *bear* them with compoſure and firmneſs, by acquiring that quality of mind which moraliſts denominate *Fortitude*.

Fortitude is that ſtrength of mind which enables us to bear the ills of life with equanimity; and makes us riſe ſuperior to every viciſſitude of human affairs. It differs from patience, in as much as the one is an active, the other a paſſive virtue. Patience calmly ſubmits to evils of any ſtate, fortitude riſes above them; the former reſembles the lowly ſhrub which yields to every blaſt; the latter is like the oak, monarch of the hills, which withſtands the rage of the elements, and defies the ſtorm.

I ſhall reſtrict this virtue to ordinary life; conſidering it as diſtinct from the courage which, in the field of battle, diſtinguiſhes the intrepid warrior from the timid coward. And for this diſtinction, there is, I apprehend, a foundation in nature. For the man, who, in the martial plain, ſignalizes himſelf by deeds of valour, is often depreſſed by the more trifling occurrences of ordinary life: the whiſpers of malice, or the envenomed ſhafts of envy, have often unmanned the warrior; and he, who defied death amid the din of arms, and the dying groans of the vanquiſhed, has not unfrequently been appalled by the ordinary approach of the king of terrors. And, on the other hand, the man who is ſingular for bearing the trials and calamities of common life, often becomes, in the field of battle, the prey of cowardice, and the child of irreſolution.

This virtue ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from that inſenſibility to ſuffering which has not unfrequently been dignified with the name of *Fortitude*. That is a defect in conſtitution, not a virtue. It would indeed be diſagreeable to ſee a perſon incapable of diſcriminating between danger and ſafety, between happineſs and miſery. Such a perſon would be but ill qualified for intercourſe with mankind, for ſympathizing with the unfortunate, or for performing any of thoſe ſervices which the preſent condition of humanity requires of us. Nor can the fool-hardineſs of the raſh be denominated *Fortitude*. The man who acts under its influence, can lay no claim to moral approbation, for he acts without judgment and without conſideration. But the man of true fortitude, while he riſes ſuperior to the ills of human life, is not inſenſible to them; he feels the adverſe occurrences of life, but permits them not to oppreſs or to overwhelm his ſpirit: no raſhneſs or inconſideration marks his actions; prudence and propriety are the directors of his conduct.

Fortitude is a virtue which may be acquired, and which it is the duty of every moral agent to cultivate. Some men are indeed better qualified for acquiring and practiſing this virtue than others. But none can deny, that, to all men the acquiſition of it is poſſible, in ſome meaſure at leaſt. Repeated experience of ſuffering, teaches the neceſſity for this armour of the mind, and leads us to to acquire that firmneſs of ſoul which deprives the misfortunes of life of half their poignancy. Beſides, it is our duty to cultivate this amiable temper of mind: for, ſince the Supreme Ruler of the univerſe has beſtowed on us ſuch a profuſion of goodneſs, it is our duty to reconcile our minds to the order of Providence,

and

and, in the recollection of his wiſdom and benignity, to riſe ſuperior to unfavourable events which befall.

The exerciſe of this virtue is attended with the moſt diſtinguiſhed honour. The man, on whom the darts of misfortune have never been diſcharged, who never was baffled in his projects, who never felt the poignancy of ſorrow, who never encountered any difficulty, or roſe ſuperior to any diſtreſs, is not the character on which we look with reſpect and admiration. It is he who remains unſhaken in the midſt of difficulties, and unappalled when ſurrounded by dangers, that commands our reverence and eſteem; this is the character which we do, we muſt, admire. We enter more readily into the feelings of thoſe, who, in perilous circumſtances, have been remarkable for fortitude of mind, than of thoſe conquerors who have filled the world with admiration of their victories. The hiſtory of the virtuous Cato, or of the patriotic Leonidas, intereſts and charms more than that of conquering Cæſar, or of the victorious Alexander. The uncommon ſucceſs of the latter may, indeed, excite our ſurpriſe, but the undaunted fortitude and perſevering intrepidity of the former, challenge our admiration. We view with aſtoniſhment the ſucceſs of the Roman and Macedonian heroes; but we enter with pleaſing ſympathy into the feelings, and contemplate, with reverence, the character of the illuſtrious priſoner in Utica, or of the victorious hero at Thermopylæ.

The exerciſe of this virtue fits a man for diſcharging aright the duties of his ſtation. He who poſſeſſes fortitude of mind is ſeduced from the path of duty by the ſlaviſh dread of man. Let the world pour upon him, let the ſons of pleaſure deride him, and let the powerful oppoſe him, he will ſtill act the part which his reaſon dictates, and of which his conſcience approves. Fortitude was, by ancient moraliſts, juſtly claſſed among the cardinal virtues, and is indeed neceſſary to their ſupport. No one can be prudent without that ſtrength of mind which will enable him to act with promptitude and deciſion; he that wiſhes to act with equity in the buſineſs of life, had need of magnanimity to deſpiſe the rewards of injuſtice; and the man that wiſhes to be temperate, muſt have ſtrength of mind to withſtand the temptations to intemperance. In ſhort, the man of fortitude is he who is ever ſtedfaſt in the path of virtue, and is ever found in the proper diſcharge of his duty. The man of puſillanimous ſoul, on the other hand, is "driven to and fro by the every wind" of popular opinion. Deſtitute of firmneſs of mind, and unable to act with deciſion, he implicitly follows the multitude. In the company of the good, he is the friend of virtue; but, aſſociated with the bad, he becomes the votary of vice. If, at any time, his ſenſe of propriety, permit him not to join in the exceſſes of the vicious, yet he cannot venture to teſtify diſapprobation of their practices. Thus the man of puſillanimity reſembles a veſſel toſſed by every blaſt, and overſet by every wave; while the man of *Fortitude* is like the rock on which ſtorms and tempeſts beat in vain.

Fortitude fits us for the proper enjoyment of human life. The man who poſſeſſes not this virtue, cannot enjoy even the goods of fortune. With him they loſe their reliſh when he thinks of the poſſibility of their being withdrawn. The idea of the dangers to which humanity is expoſed, is ſufficient to daſh the cup of joy from his quivering lip. When dangers actually aſſail him, he is overpowered, and yields himſelf the prey of puſillanimity. But very different is the character of the man of fortitude. Is he placed in a low ſtation in ſociety, where he ſcarcely attracts

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the notice of his fellow-men? he repines not at the arrangements of unerring wiſdom, but ſolaces himſelf with the pleaſing conſideration that he is in the ſtation aſſigned by the Diſpoſer of all, and is cheared with the thought that the great Spectator of human affairs obſerves, and approves of his conduct. Is he afflicted with diſeaſe, or aſſailed by death? he has conſtancy to bear the one, and magnanimity to deſpiſe the other. "He never complains of the deſtiny of Providence, nor thinks the univerſe in confuſion when he is out of order." He poſſeſſes that firmneſs of mind which no adverſe occurrences can diſturb. Secure in the aſylum of a brave ſoul, he looks with compoſure upon the world, and bids defiance to the ſtorms of life. Covered with this armour, the ſhafts of fortune fall pointleſs at his ſide. Apprized of the inſtability of human affairs, and looking forward with undaunted mind to *the days of darkneſs*, he enjoys the preſent without interruption, and anticipates the future without diſmay. When the ſun of proſperity ſets, and the clouds of misfortune gather around him, he is not diſcompoſed, but, reconciling his mind to the order of Providence, he deſpiſes thoſe evils which he regards as ſmall, when put in competition with the pleaſures of a contented mind.

The man of fortitude receives, with equanimity, whatever the kind Friend of the human race may be pleaſed to beſtow. He performs his part, leaving the reſt to the wiſe Director of the univerſe. "If I am going to "ſail," ſays Epictetus, "I chuſe the "beſt ſhip, and I wait for the faireſt "weather, that my circumſtances and "duty will allow. Prudence and "propriety, the principles which the "gods have given me for the direc-"tion of my conduct, require this "of me; but they require no more "and if, notwithſtanding, a ſtorm "ariſes, which neither the ſkill of the "pilot nor the ſtrength of the veſſel "are likely to withſtand, I give "myſelf no trouble about the conſe-"quences. All that I had to do is "done already. The directors of "my conduct never command me to "be anxious, deſponding, or afraid. "Whether we are to come to a har-"bour or be drowned, is the buſineſs "of Jupiter, not mine. I leave it "entirely to his determination, and "receive with ſecurity whatever can "befall."

He who habitually cultivates this virtue, feels a complacency and ſatisfaction which it is impoſſible rightly to appreciate. On reviewing any period of his life, he is conſcious of an elevation of mind which nothing but fortitude of ſpirit and integrity of conduct can inſpire. It is an elevation of ſoul "*which the world can neither give nor take away*;" and it may well be called the pride of virtue;—but it is a noble pride. This internal pleaſure is mightily enhanced by the thought that the exerciſe of virtuous fortitude ſecures the friendſhip of heaven. Animated by this conſideration, the man of fortitude goes on in his manly courſe with increaſing ardour: "he fears God, and has no other fear." What can affright him who acts under the auſpices of the Almighty? Cheared by the proſpect of future honour, he deſpiſes that tranſitory applauſe which floats on the breath of the undeſerving; aſſured of an endleſs exiſtence in a better world, he fears not to meet death in all its terrors.

June 18th, 1803. Y.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* CORRUPTIONS *of* LITERATURE.

IT is obvious to remark the change, which has, within a few years, taken place in the opinions of a large proportion of mankind, relative to the important ſubject of education. The ſpirit of innovation has been diſplayed

played, in the introduction of ſchool books, in new and almoſt magical modes of inſtructing, training, and accelerating the mind, in its march towards perfection. The faſhionable mode of cultivating the mind, converts it into a hot-bed; the growth is rapid, but hollow and deſtitute of flavour. Such artificial helps may produce a few tender, ſickly plants, with here and there a bloſſom, but without vigour, without elaſticity, without fruit, at once found and ripe. It has been faſhionable to neglect and ridicule all claſſical learning, and particularly thoſe ſtudies which demand the ſteady and ſevere exerciſe of the intellectual powers. While men have been engaged in reforming abuſes and correcting errors in ancient modes of inſtruction, they have deſerted many things, which experience had proved uſeful and ſalutary, and deviſed plans, which if they could be reduced to practice, would tend to enervate and corrupt, rather than invigorate and expand the mind. There ſeems to be a tendency among modern literati to abandon thoſe walks of learning, where Milton and Newton trod, and to wander about in queſt of literary curioſities, and ſcientific trifles. The connoiſſeurs in arts and ſciences have increaſed to ſuch a degree, have ſo regulated the public taſte and opinion, that many diſciples of the old ſchool have been compelled to conceal in a napkin their important and valuable acquiſitions. For ſuch reaſons, a late diſtinguiſhed Member * of the Royal Society forſook that "temple where philoſophy once reigned, and where NEWTON preſided as her officiating miniſter."

The object of many books, profeſſedly written on education, is to ſhorten labour, and avoid diſguſting the pupil, by mincing and abridging whatever he may be pleaſed to learn. He is never to feel the reſtraints of authority, but from his own reflections on the importance and utility of learning, is to be ſtimulated to long and laborious exertion. Learning muſt firſt be reduced to pap, and the pupils gently invited to take a ſmall portion of it during the intervals of their amuſements.

This appears to be much the character of an elaborate treatiſe on "Practical education," by Maria Edgeworth, and of the "Inquirer," by W. Godwin. In the former of theſe treatiſes, the ſtudy of Greek and Roman writers is decried, the general principles of grammar are to be taught by converſation, the mechanical principles of philoſophy, by an inſtrument called the paporgagon, and other branches of learning, by judiciouſly ſelecting toys. In ſhort, the pupil, by gentle ſtimulants, is to be cheated into knowledge, and at the age of twenty be ſurpriſed (as unqueſtionably he will be) to find himſelf a man of learning. If parents are deſirous that their children ſhould become wits, they have only to obſerve the following preſcription, "Thoſe who are deſirous to make their pupils witty, muſt ſacrifice ſome portion of their judgement of the acquiſition of the talent of wit; they muſt allow their children to talk frequently at random. Among a multitude of hazarded obſervations, a happy hit is now and then made; for theſe happy hits, children who are to *be made wits*, ſhould be praiſed; and they muſt acquire ſufficient courage to ſpeak from a curſory view of things; therefore miſtakes they make from a ſuperficial examination muſt not be pointed out to them. Their attention muſt be turned to the comic, rather than to the ſerious ſide of things, and in all companies, they muſt be exerciſed in ſmart dialogue and repartee." Happily this authoreſs has given us no leſſons in morals; but her reaſons for omitting to inculcate chaſtity are a little odd:—"Chaſtity is ſo habitual

* Dr Horſley.

tual and inherent in Britons, that all artificial recommendation of it would be unneceſſary."

Novels, from their extenſive circulation, the avidity with which they are read, and the deep impreſſion which they make, become objects of attentive conſideration. It is not my object to trace the progreſs and improvement of fictitious writings, from the days of the Troubadours to the time of Goldſmith; but to make a few deſultory remarks upon the character and tendency of modern novels. The propenſity of the human mind to quit the tame realities of life, and ramble through the gay regions of hope and fancy, to faſhion new ſcenes of happineſs, and deviſe new modes of enjoyment, has been remarked by Lord Bacon as a proof of its high origin and noble capacities. This propenſity, of courſe, has been gratified among all nations, in a manner ſuited to the taſte, manners, habits and improvements of the age. Among modern civilized nations, the dominion of fancy has been circumſcribed within the limits of probability, and novels have been ſuppoſed to preſent a picture, which bore ſome reſemblance to real life. Richardſon and Fielding define the moſt delicate ſhades of human character; and Goldſmith amuſes, intereſts, and inſtructs us, with probable narrative, ſimple incidents, and natural ſituations. But the great maſs of modern novels, excluſive of their immorality, "lead to bewilder, and dazzle to blind." Every object is dreſſed by the light fingers of fancy, and inveſted with a viſionary character; wealth, the refined pleaſures of taſte, friendſhip, and love, are the natural reſult of this ideal economy, which agreeably deludes us with a vague hope of a like unknown good, which accident or good fortune will one day throw in our way. Fact and experience are neglected, and expectation ſtands on tiptoe. We nouriſh deſires which never can be gratified; and feed upon expected pleaſures, which muſt one day give a keener edge to diſappointment. Young girls who love to inhabit the little fairy world, which noveliſts love to create, are apt to return to this "dim ſpot, which men call earth," with reſtleſſneſs and diſguſt. Their ſtandard of pleaſures and virtues is not formed for a world, where diſappointments and ſorrows intrude; but for thoſe ſcenes,

> Where all the pleaſures are
> That fancy can beget on youthful thought,
> When the freſh blood grows lively, and returns
> Briſk as the April buds in primroſe ſeaſon:

where love is conſtant and unabating, where friendſhip is diſintereſted and eternal, where diſappointment never comes but for the purpoſe of giving luſtre to fortitude, and ſorrows and afflictions are never admitted, unleſs they ſerve to diſplay the virtues of patience and reſignation with greater attractions. Suns always ſhine, unleſs veiled with the watery clouds of May; brooks run tinkling through lawns, or brawling through woods, as beſt ſuits the diſpoſition of circumſtances. Panſies, violets, wild roſes and flaunting woodbine, ſpread a couch at noon, or ſcent the zephyr's wing at evening; birds ſtir the woods with harmony, unleſs theſe happy beings chooſe

> To walk unſeen
> On the dry ſmooth-ſhaven green,

and mark the bat wheeling on his duſky way.

If it is proper to be a little melancholy, they muſt liſten while

> Rocking winds are piping loud,

or wander into the woods,

> Where the rude ax, with heavy ſtroke,
> Was never heard, the nymphs to daunt,
> Or fright them from their hallowed haunt.

In fine, they are never to ſuffer any inconvenience, trouble, or woe, unleſs they chooſe it, for the ſake of variety, or for the purpoſe of affording a few ſhades,

ſhades, to perfect the charming picture of human life.

Will ſuch exaggerated views, ſuch "ſentimental frippery and cream," fit young perſons to ſhare with contentment and ſatisfaction the mingled portion of good which is allotted to this ſtate; and to ſuffer with dignity and compoſure, in ſcenes, where no eye penetrates, and their only reward is the conſciouſneſs of doing their duty? Weeping over the diſtreſs of a heroine tends rather to blunt the ſympathies of their nature, for the unadorned woes of real beings. In their intercourſe with ſociety, they will find few exquiſitely beautiful and lovely objects, in circumſtances of exquiſite diſtreſs; but they have no tears, no charities, for theſe, whoſe ſorrows are not dreſſed to the reliſh of the moſt ſickly ſenſibility.

But leaving this land of viſions, we come to a claſs of fictitious writers, who under the pretence of innocently amuſing the imagination, of diſcriminating characters, or of reading moral leſſons to the heart, directly or indirectly attack the inſtitutions and maxims of well regulated ſociety. Writers who corrupt the heart, by exciting unhallowed deſires, and who are to be conſidered and treated as enemies of the moſt dangerous and deadly character. The "*Monk*," of Mr Lewis, one of the moſt popular novels of the preſent day, abounds with blaſphemy againſt the ſcriptures, with licentious imagery and voluptuous deſcriptions. He has endeavoured to ſyſtematiſe the arts of ſeduction, and to diſſipate every moral feeling, in the revelry of paſſion. While he enjoys the reputation of brilliant talents, he ought to remember, that they have been proſtituted to the worſt of purpoſes, and that the tears of thoſe, whom his book has helped to ruin, will one day "ſcald his memory."

A poſthumous novel, by Mary Wolſtoncraft Godwin, called the "Wrongs of Women, or Maria," which, according to Mr Godwin's account, is to give a new impulſe to the manners of the world, is contrived, with a ſeries of incidents, to exemplify the degradation and ſlavery of women in the married ſtate. Mary laboured long, and diligently to improve the condition of her ſex, in her vindication of their Rights, in her novels and fugitive publications, and to all theſe ſhe added the force of her own example. It appears from Mary's memoirs, that in her ſpeculations ſhe was ſometimes original, and even faſtidious; ſhe could not recollect the time when ſhe believed the doctrine of future puniſhment. "The tenets of her ſyſtem were the growth of her own moral taſte, and her religion, therefore, had always been a gratification to her, never a terror." She expected a future ſtate; but would not allow her ideas of that future ſtate to be modified by the notions of judgment and retribution. In Mary's conduct too, there were ſome little eccentricities, or to expreſs it in Mr Godwin's beſt manner, ſome almoſt inviſible deviations from moral perpendicularity. She had a platônic affection for Mr Fuſeli, ſome arrangements with a certain Mr Imlay, and a philoſophic affair with Mr Godwin. Notwithſtanding all this, Mary was not perfectly happy; for twice ſhe attempted to ſteal out of being, once by hemp or ſteel, and once, in an orgaſm of diſguſt threw herſelf into the Thames.

The miſcellaneous poetry of the preſent day, with ſome exceptions, to the readers of Shakeſpeare and Milton, is puerile and conceited. The querelous woe-begone ſtrains of Southey, Coleridge, Wordſworth, Loyd and Co, excluſive of their ſceptical character, tend to excite the reſtleſs and uneaſy feelings of the mind, and render it diſcontented with the allotments of Providence. Sometimes the

tales

tales of the nurſery, of the blue beards and hobgoblins of Germany, dreſſed up in baby language, are thrown upon the world in expectation of praiſe and patronage. Some of their effuſions are diſtinguiſhed for the moſt unbounded benevolence. Mr Coleridge, who has attained great celebrity among modern poets, has written an ode to the young foal of an aſs, and in his pathetic addreſs to this meek child of nature, he exclaims, "ſpite of the fool's ſcorn, I hail thee brother."

It is a melancholy thought, that men can be found who ſo ſtrenuouſly endeavour to leſſen that ſmall portion of good which is allotted to this life, that they ſhould employ thoſe means which are eminently calculated to refine, inſtruct, and elevate the mind, to effect its degradation and corruption. Yet, it is too well known, that, for the attainment of theſe objects, they have laboured with a perſeverance unwearied as the wing of time, and with an appetite keen as the grave. They have explored every avenue to the human mind, and availed themſelves of its weakneſſes, its paſſions, and its prejudices. They have adapted themſelves to the capacities of every claſs of men, to extend their influence and increaſe the number of their proſelytes. Their principles have been diffuſed through the whole maſs of human ſcience, from ſober treatiſes on morals and philoſophy, down to penny ſheets and ballads for the information of children.

In thus briefly tracing ſome of the corruptions of literature, I have no wiſh to depreciate the real and valuable improvements of the preſent day; but it is neceſſary, for the ſtill further advancement of uſeful knowledge, that every production which has a tendency to delude the mind with infidel ſpeculations, to corrupt good manners, to vitiate the public taſte, or lower the tone of public morals, ſhould be ſeaſonably detected and expoſed. A late celebrated writer has given it as his opinion, that literature, well or ill conducted, is the great engine by which all civilized ſtates muſt ultimately be ſupported or overthrown. In this country, where every man is a reader, where juſt principles of morality and correct information involve the very exiſtence of the preſent ſtate of ſociety, the motives to vigilance and activity are urged home to the boſoms of men with the ſtrong preſſure of neceſſity. From ſuch conſiderations it is to be hoped, that thoſe who are juſt entering the veſtibule of the temple of learning, will be engaged in the ſupport of its ancient and venerable foundation, and in the preſervation of its proportions and orders. By an habitual acquaintance with the ancient claſſical writers, the moſt perfect models of fine writing, we may form ourſelves to the perception and reliſh of all that is manly, juſt, and beautiful in compoſition, and retard the progreſs of the obſcure and conceited manner ſo prevalent among modern writers. If we are ſatisfied with the philoſophy of Newton as explained, illuſtrated, and improved by his noble diſciples, if we direct our efforts to thoſe objects which lie within the reach of the human faculties, we may keep ourſelves unſpotted from the peſtilence of philoſophiſm, and render ſome ſervice to the country which has given us birth. And while our literary labours and reſearches are guided by that ſyſtem of virtue which man's wiſdom has not deviſed, let us ever remember, that there never was a time in which it was more neceſſary to prove all things, and to hold faſt that which is good.

T. N.

For

A Survey *and* Report *of the Coasts and Central Highlands of* Scotland; *made by the Command of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, in the Autumn of* 1802.

By Thomas Telford, Esq. Civil Engineer, Edinburgh. F. R. S.

My Lords,

IN reporting upon the ſurvey I made in Scotland, in obedience to the inſtructions I had the honour of receiving from your Lordſhips, dated the 1ſt of July 1802, I find the buſineſs may be moſt conveniently arranged under the following heads:

I. What regards rendering the intercourſe of the country more perfect, by means of bridges and roads.

II. Aſcertaining various circumſtances relative to the Caledonian canal, eſpecially with regard to the ſupplies of water on the ſummit level, and the beſt communications from this canal to the fiſhing locks at the back of the Iſle of Skye.

III. The means of promoting the fiſheries on the eaſt and weſt coaſts.

IV. The cauſes of emigration, and the means of preventing it.

V. Improving the means of intercourſe between Great Britain and the northern parts of Ireland; particularly as to the bridges and roads between Carliſle and Port Patrick, and alſo the harbour of Port Patrick.

Under each of thoſe heads are comprehended ſubjects highly deſerving the attention of government; the more they are inveſtigated, the more important they will appear, and the public will become more fully convinced, that the general intereſts of the Britiſh empire are extenſively connected with the ſeveral improvements which are mentioned in your Lordſhips' inſtructions.

Of Bridges and Roads.

The obſtacles which at preſent obſtruct the communications in the north of Scotland are numerous and well known, not only to the inhabitants, but to every perſon who has travelled through, or even inquired into the ſtate of the country.

Previous to the year 1742, the roads were merely the tracks of black cattle and horſes, interſected by numerous rapid ſtreams, which being frequently ſwoln into torrents by heavy rains, rendered them dangerous or impaſſable. The military roads, which were formed about this time, having been laid out with other views than promoting commerce and induſtry, are generally in ſuch directions, and ſo inconveniently ſteep as to be nearly unfit for the purpoſes of civil life; and in thoſe parts where they are tolerably acceſſible, or where roads have ſince been formed by the inhabitants, the uſe of them is very much circumſcribed from the want of bridges over ſome of the principal rivers.

The general connections of the country may be ſtated as leading from Edinburgh to the north and north-weſt counties, by means of one road through the Highlands, and by another along the eaſt coaſt and ſouth ſhore of the Moray Firth to the town of Inverneſs, and from thence through Beauley and Dingwall, to Tain in Roſs-ſhire. From Glaſgow and Greenock, the communications by land are through Argyleſhire, to the weſtern parts of Inverneſs and Roſs-ſhire, and to the ſhores oppoſite the whole of the Hebrides. There is an important communication from Inverneſs weſtward, acroſs the country to Fort Auguſtus and Fort William, and from Fort Auguſtus there are juſt the veſtiges remaining of what was once a military road to Bernera, oppoſite the back of the Iſle of Skye.

In

In conſidering theſe lines of roads, it appears moſt regular to begin on the borders of the improved country, and near to the ſeats of commerce and induſtry. In proceeding from Edinburgh northwards by the eaſt coaſt and Moray Firth to Inverneſs, or through the central Highlands to the ſame place, and from thence to Tain on the Dornoch Firth in Roſs-ſhire, we find the communications intercepted, and we learn that accidents frequently happen from the want of a bridge over the river Tay, at Dunkeld, in Perthſhire; another over the river Spey, at Lochabers, in Banff-ſhire; a third over the river Beauley, in Inverneſs-ſhire; and a fourth over the river Conon, near Dingwall, in Roſs ſhire. Theſe rivers are large, and at preſent are all croſſed by means of ferry boats.

At Dunkeld the river Tay is deep and broad, and there is reaſon to expect the foundations will be expenſive, the bed of the river at and for a great diſtance above and below the town being compoſed of aluvial earth and gravel. The beſt ſituation for a bridge is a little below the lower ferry; at this place there is a ſtraight reach of the river, and in winter the ice is broken by paſſing over a ford nearly oppoſite the mouth of the river Bran. This ſituation will alſo connect with the improved lines of road which are propoſed to be made on each ſide of the river. It is probable that a flat ruble ſtone will be got near the ſlate quarries, which are within a ſhort diſtance of the place. Freeſtone of a durable quality is to be had near Dundee: it may be brought by water carriage to Perth, and from thence by land to Dunkeld.

Under all theſe circumſtances, the expenſe would be conſiderable; and, taking into account the uncertainty of the foundations, the amount cannot be ſtated at leſs than 15,000l.

The two ferries which are now at Dunkeld belong to his grace the Duke of Athol; he has authorized me to ſtate, that if government will defray one-half the expenſe of a bridge, he will advance the other half; that he will give up his intereſt in the ferries, if in lieu thereof a reaſonable toll be put upon the bridge, in order to liquidate the capital advanced by the Duke: after this has been accompliſhed, with a ſmall ſurplus to anſwer the repairs, the bridge ever after to remain free of toll.

This ſeems a very reaſonable and juſt mode of defraying the expenſe: the ſafety and accommodation would be ſo great, that no perſon travelling that road could object to paying the ſame toll for a ſafe and convenient bridge which at preſent is paid for a dangerous and inconvenient ferry-boat, eſpecially when there will be a certain proſpect of having a bridge free of toll in a few years.

This bridge is of the firſt importance to the Central Highlands; it would accommodate a great diſtrict of that country, and at the ſame time facilitate the communication with the North Highlands.

The river Spey is alſo rapid and deep, being the drain of a great extent of mountainous country, where there is much rain. It is of courſe a very dangerous ferry. This ferry is on the great coaſt road eaſtward from Inverneſs and Fort George, through the towns and cultivated country in Moray and Banff ſhires, from whence it paſſes through Fraſerburgh and Peterhead to Aberdeen.

Another branch of road alſo ſtrikes off at Fochabers, on the Spey, and paſſes by Huntly and Inverury to Aberdeen.

The neceſſity of having a bridge over the Spey at this place became ſo urgent, that his grace the duke of Gordon began a ſubſcription in the adjacent country, in order to raiſe a part of the money neceſſary to defray the expenſe of a bridge; his grace ſet a liberal example, and it has been followed

followed by moſt of the gentlemen in that part of the country. In conſequence of this exertion, a contract has been entered into, and ſome ſteps have been taken towards carrying this uſeful work into execution; but unleſs government will grant an aid equal to one-half the expenſe, the works muſt ſtill be left unfiniſhed, and unfit for the purpoſes intended.

The ſituation fixed upon for this bridge is adjacent to the ferry and town of Fochabers. At this place a rock paſſes quite through the river, at about from eight to ten feet below the ſurface of ordinary low water! and, as far as I could learn, it is the only place, unleſs at a great diſtance up the country, where the rock paſſes quite through the river. On theſe accounts it was judicious to prefer it for the ſituation of the bridge, and it was fortunate this happened preciſely in the line of the preſent road.

As one half of the expenſe will be raiſed by ſubſcription in the neighbourhood, if government will defray the other half, I underſtand it is propoſed that the bridge will be free of toll. The expenſe cannot be ſtated at leſs than 12,000l.

I have made plans and ſections for both theſe bridges. On account of their being ſo nearly connected with the ſeats of the two before-mentioned noblemen, I have introduced more decorations than what are abſolutely neceſſary for common road bridges. This extra expenſe will not amount to much; but whatever it is, I propoſe it ſhall be defrayed by thoſe noblemen.

I laſt year produced plans and eſtimates for the bridges over the rivers Beauley and Conon; I have again examined the propoſed ſituations and perceive that, on account of the uncertainty of the foundations, and the alteration which muſt be made in ſome parts of the beds of the rivers, it will be neceſſary to take the expenſes of each bridge at 5000l. inſtead of 4000l.

Theſe two bridges are greatly wanted, in order to facilitate the communications with Roſs-ſhire, Sutherland, and Caithneſs: they are equally ſo for the north-weſt coaſt of the main land, and the northern parts of the Hebrides; they are the roots from which a great number of branches of roads are to proceed, which are neceſſary for the improvement of the country and the extenſion of the fiſheries.

Before entering upon the conſideration of the roads to the north of the line of the Caledonian canal, it is neceſſary to ſpeak of the communications from Glaſgow and Greenock by Argyleſhire to Fort William. From Glaſgow there is already a road, which paſſes through Dumbarton up the weſt ſide of Loch Lomond by the upper ends of Loch Long and Loch Fyne to Inverary. From Greenock, by croſſing the frith of the Clyde, there is a road which paſſes up the eaſt ſide of Gare Loch and Loch Long, and joins the road to Inverary at the top of Loch Long. From Inverary there is one road which paſſes the upper end of Loch Awe, and another which croſſes that loch by a ferry at Port Sonachan; and theſe roads unite at Bunawe, on the banks of Loch Etive. From Bunawe the road is already made to Oban, and a branch croſſes Loch Etive and paſſes along the ſouth ſide of the Linnehe Loch and Loch Eil to Fort William. Between Bunawe and Fort William there are three ferries, over arms of the ſea, which running many miles into the land, cannot well be avoided: in other reſpects, the communication from Glaſgow and Greenock, thus far, is tolerably good. The Highland Society, in the excellent report to which I ſhall frequently have occaſion to refer, and which may be found in the appendix*, have pointed

* This ſhall appear in our next Number.

pointed out a new line of road from the north ſide of the Frith of Clyde nearly oppoſite to Greenock, to be carried to the Bay of Strachan upon Loch Fyne: this would be a very direct line from Greenock to Inverary, but it would be ſubject to two ferries, and it ſeems doubtful whether this inconvenience would not overbalance the additional diſtance round the upper end of the lochs; at leaſt, as there is already a very good communication by this road, it ſeems moſt prudent to attend to the other more neceſſary portions of road before this is undertaken.

From Fort William it will be very adviſeable to improve and extend the road which paſſes along the north ſide of the portion of Loch Eil which turns from Fort William to the weſt, and to carry it from thence acroſs the upper end of Loch Shiel, through Arraſaig to Morer, as deſcribed in the report of the Highland Society. This would open a very direct communication from the Clyde to the fiſhing lochs at the back of Skye, to Skye itſelf, and to the iſlands of Egg, Rum, Muck, Barra, and South Uiſt. This would prove of great importance to the fiſheries, on account of facilitating intelligence, which is one of the moſt neceſſary ſteps to promote the ſucceſs of this buſineſs.

In the year 1796, Mr Brown, of Elgin, made a ſurvey and eſtimate of this road from Fort William to Morer, and ſtated the expenſe at 6456l.; ſince that time I underſtand that about 1500l. has been laid out upon it, ſo that 4000l. and perhaps ſomewhat more, is ſtill required to render it perfect.

With regard to the improvement of the roads which lead from Fort William eaſt to Inverneſs, there is one principle which in future ought never to be loſt ſight of, which is, to make the new roads as near to the banks of the rivers and lochs as is practicable at a reaſonable expenſe. If the Caledonian canal is executed, it is more than probable that many improvements will be pointed out in the courſe of carrying on that great work: and it would be imprudent to decide raſhly in a matter which is ſo much connected with this national object.

We now come to conſider the communications of the countries which lie to the north and weſt of the track of the Caledonian canal. From this valley, which runs from Fort William to Inverneſs, it is of great importance that there ſhould be lines of communication with the Iſle of Skye and the fiſhing lochs which lie at the back of it; theſe lines of roads are not only neceſſary for promoting the fiſheries, but are urgently called for by the ſituation of the interior parts of the country, where there are many fertile valleys which hitherto have remained nearly inacceſſible; it is incalculable the loſs which the public has ſuſtained, and are about to ſuffer, from the want of roads in this country.

From the bridges of Beauley and Conon, lines of road, from the ſame important cauſes, are wanted in ſeveral directions to the weſt coaſt, and through the whole of the counties of Roſs-ſhire, Sutherland, and Caithneſs. The outlines of thoſe roads are well deſcribed in the report of the Highland Society; and although there is a diverſity of opinion as to the comparative importance of ſome of them as well as of thoſe to Skye, yet it is evident that they are all neceſſary for the welfare of the country.

The empire at large being deeply intereſted in thoſe improvements, as it regards promoting the fiſheries and increaſing the revenue and population of the kingdom, juſtifies government in granting aid towards making roads and bridges in a country which muſt otherwiſe remain, perhaps for ages to come, thus imperfectly connected. Yet as the land-owners in thoſe extenſive diſtricts through which the

roads

roads would paſs, and indeed the whole of the adjoining diſtricts of country, would enjoy improved cultivation and paſturage, increaſed incomes, and all the bleſſings which are to be derived from a facility of intercourſe, it is certainly juſt that they ſhould contribute a ſhare with government in the expenſe of acquiring thoſe advantages. They might be enabled to do this without inconvenience to the preſent poſſeſſors, by being empowered by an act of parliament to ſell land, or borrow money upon the land, to the amount of their proportion of the expenſe to be incurred by the roads and bridges. This is reaſonable, becauſe the money ſo raiſed would be applied to improve the remainder of the entailed eſtate, which would be enhanced in value though ſomewhat diminiſhed in extent.

The expenſe of the lines of road which were ſurveyed and eſtimated by Mr Brown, comprehending the whole of the beforementioned counties, and nearly 1000 miles in length, did not amount to 150,000l. If, therefore, we admit an equal quantity of lines of road, to be undertaken and completed in the courſe of three years, would require an annual ſupply of 50,000l.; and ſuppoſing this to be raiſed in equal moieties by government and the land owners, it would amount to 25,000l. each; but as it is not likely the whole could be brought ſo immediately into operation, it may, with more probability, be expected that ſix years would be taken up in executing all the lines, which would reduce the annual ſupply to 25,000l. or 12,500l. from each party. But this is excluſive of the four great bridges, the total expenſe of which is reckoned at 37,000l.; if they were undertaken by proper perſons they might be executed in three years, which would require an annual ſupply of 12,333l. 6s. 8d.; and if government was to grant one-half,

It would be annually	£.	6,166	13 4
To which add the former		12,500	0 0
	£.	18,666	13 4

Speaking therefore generally, if government was diſpoſed to encourage theſe plans of improvement, and would agree to advance 20,000l. in each of the firſt three years and 12,000l. in each of the laſt three years, it would then remain with the land-owners of the diſtricts of country through which the lines were to be carried, to come forward with their ſurveys and eſtimates, and ſubſcriptions to one half the amount of the expenſe, proving at the ſame time, to the ſatisfaction of government, that the propoſed lines would be of public as well as private utility. It would be neceſſary alſo to provide that the works ſhould be ſubſtantially executed, and that the land-owners or others intereſted ſhould always lay out a certain ſum before government advanced an equal moiety.

Means ſhould be provided for the maintenance of the roads and bridges after they have been completed; and for this purpoſe there ſhould either be a fund reſerved, or a ſmall toll laid on, to go in aid of the ſtatute labour of the country. A very important conſideration alſo, is the erecting and maintaining proper inns upon the roads.

Several of the houſes which were built by government upon the military roads, are ſtriking inſtances of the neceſſity there is of giving the people who are to keep the inns ſomething elſe to depend upon beſides what ariſes from ſupplying travellers; there ſhould be ſome land attached to the houſe, at a rent to be ſettled by reference. I am not prepared to ſay what the quantity ſhould be, or of what particular deſcription; it is at preſent ſufficient to point out the principle.

Upon the whole, as far as regards the bridges and roads, I can have no

heſitation in ſtating, that they are of the greateſt moment for promoting the improvement of the country, and for perfecting the connections with the fiſhing lochs and the Hebrides; and I ſhall hereafter endeavour to explain my reaſon for thinking that ſome ſhare of the emigrations is to be attributed to the want of proper communications.

(*To be continued*)

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

Obſervations on the PATRIOTISM *of* MARCUS BRUTUS.

——— "This was a man." SHAKESPEARE.

OF all the heroes of ancient Rome, Marcus Brutus appears to me to have been the pureſt and moſt genuine patriot. His title to this eulogium, indeed, has been diſputed both by thoſe who are ſceptical with regard to the exiſtence of patriotiſm, and by thoſe who acknowledge that ſuch a feature is not uncommon in human character; but, in my apprehenſion, without juſtice or ſucceſs. Many facts in his life might be adduced to ſhew that he poſſeſſed a mind in the higheſt degree diſintereſted; that he neither wiſhed nor acted for himſelf alone; that he conſidered the good of Romans as the proper object and termination of every laudable exertion; and that, whilſt he reverenced it with unceaſing affection in his own perſon, he could not bear that it ſhould be diſregarded by others who were equally concerned with himſelf to maintain and to augment it. I ſhall bring forward only two parts of his conduct for this purpoſe; and theſe are extremely important, both as to the motives which induced them, and the influence which they had on the expiring ſtruggles of liberty among the Romans.

1. When the intereſts of the Commonwealth were divided between Cæſar and Pompey, and it was neceſſary for thoſe who were in any meaſure concerned for the fate of Rome, to rank themſelves under the ſtandard of the one or the other, Brutus attached himſelf to that party on whoſe ſucceſs he deemed the happineſs of his country to depend. In doing this, he readily ſacrificed conſiderations which, had his mind been ſelfiſh, ſullen, or illiberal, would have conducted him into a very different path of conduct. Cæſar had never done him any perſonal injury, yet he was offended at Cæſar, and refuſed to be a ſupporter of his cauſe, ſince it was not the cauſe of freedom. Cæſar was poſſeſſed of acknowledged abilities and peculiar reſources, which promiſed a fortunate iſſue to his meaſures; but Brutus diſdained to become the partaker of a victory which he conſidered as ſubduing the independence of the ſtate. Cæſar had a generoſity of diſpoſition which never forgot the ſervices of his friends, and was frequently profuſe in requiting them: yet Brutus was not tempted by thoſe rewards and thoſe preferments, which that might have given him reaſon to expect, becauſe he regarded them as the gifts of a tyrant to the inſtruments and abettors of his crimes. Pompey, on the other hand, had been hoſtile to the family of Brutus: had given his feelings a ſevere wound by putting his father to death; and, if he did not dread the reſentment of the ſon, could not, at leaſt, expect to find him among the number of his followers. Had Brutus been one of thoſe who prefer the importunities of their little paſſions to the claims of public advantage, and care not though the deareſt bleſſings of ſociety be torn from their fellow citizens, provided their private reſentment

ment be gratified, we ſhould have ſeen him in the camp of Cæſar, ſtriving, by his counſels and his courage, to accompliſh the deſtruction of Pompey. But his nature had no ſuch baſeneſs in its compoſition: nor did the principles by which he had been accuſtomed to regulate his conduct, ever teach him to act a part ſo unworthy of a virtuous man, and ſo unbecoming the character of a patriot. He forgot the injuries which he had ſuffered. He choſe that they ſhould paſs unrevenged, and that Rome ſhould retain her freedom, rather than that Pompey ſhould fall and the ambitious Cæſar obtain the ſceptre and the crown.

2. The diſintereſted patriotiſm of Brutus was no leſs eminently diſplayed in joining the conſpiracy which was formed and executed againſt the life of Cæſar. Cæſar loved him; had beſtowed on him many marks of his affection; and afforded him reaſon to hope that he ſhould attain to ſtill higher honours and more important offices than thoſe which he already poſſeſſed. But Brutus beheld theſe things with an eye of indifference or rather of diſdain, when they came in competition with the claims of patriotiſm and virtue, objects which he had been accuſtomed to regard with a peculiar degree of admiration and reſpect. By ſaving his life, when reſentment, intereſt, and ſafety prompted him to deſtroy it, Cæſar acquired a plauſible right to the gratitude and reciprocal affection of Brutus. But the principles and motives which dictated that act of mercy, and every favour that followed it, was capricious, political, or criminal, and correſponded not with thoſe enlarged views of conduct which actuated the mind of Brutus. He looked on Cæſar not merely as a private friend, but as one who ſuſtained a public character, every part of which had an important influence on the general happineſs and proſperity of the ſtate. He ſaw the hand of the Dictator as it raiſed the individual from inſignificance to diſtinction, or threw favours among the thoughtleſs multitude, but he alſo watched it as it graſped the ſceptre of power, and exerciſed that authority which it had aſſumed over thoſe who were not born to be enſlaved. His heart was not inſenſible to the ſentiments of friendſhip. His feelings were not ſuch as could remain inactive under the impreſſion of unmerited and unexpected favours. He was not deſtitute of that natural deſire of eminence in the world which animates the breaſt of every human being. He could not be unconſcious of his abilities, or unacquainted with his popularity, both of which he might have employed for his own advantage. But he alſo poſſeſſed an ardent and generous deſire for the public good, which had been cheriſhed by education and habit, and ſupported by the native excellence of his mind; which overcame every oppoſition that could prevent or interrupt its exertions, and ruled with a determined authority over all his other paſſions and propenſities. It was this diſpoſition which induced him to aſſume the office of an aſſaſſin, to aſſociate with the haughty Caſſius and the invidious Caſca, and to aim the mortal dagger at the firſt, and perhaps the greateſt of the Cæſars.

There is no fact on record which contradicts this aſſertion, or which tends to throw a ſuſpicion on its credibility. But every thing we know of the mind of Brutus, and of the events which took place antecedent and poſterior to that memorable tranſaction, tends directly to its confirmation. There appears to have been no preparations which could ſerve for the proſecution or accompliſhment of any ſelfiſh purpoſes. And from the moment at which Brutus began to harangue the aſtoniſhed ſenators, and explain to them the extraordinary meaſure which had been taken, till the

the unfortunate action at Philippi, which annihilated every hope of Roman liberty, that had survived the usurpation or the death of Cæsar, the severest judge will not be able to select one solitary instance which intimated the slightest wish in Brutus to occupy the seat from which he had assisted to throw down the tyrant. But why should we advance any thing of this kind in defence of Brutus, when even they who were hostile to his cause, and vigorously opposed his measures, acknowledged his sincerity and disinterestedness? The truth of history justifies the fancy of the poet, when Shakespeare makes Anthony say of Brutus,

> This was the noblest Roman of them all;
> All the conspirators, save only he,
> Did what they did, in envy of great Cæsar.
> He, only, in a general honest thought,
> And common good to all, made one of them.

But as the flower which blossoms amid weeds and noxious plants, acquires, from its situation, new degrees of beauty and attraction, so will the disinterestness of Brutus become more conspicuous by a view of the spirit of the times in which he lived. Nor is the contrast artificial, and intended to enhance his merit above its proper standard. It is a just tribute to his character, as it establishes his title to all those encomiums which have been lavished on him, and to all that regard which is devoutly paid to his memory.

Forgetful of that rigid virtue which had distinguished their ancestors and enabled them to subdue the world, the Romans were become a luxurious, a dissipated and unprincipled people. Their external conquests had raised them to a degree of opulence in which the purest society could not long remain uncorrupted. Those individuals who possessed ample inheritances, or had enriched themselves by extortion and cruelty, when not recommended by their ability or their virtue, employed their wealth in order to procure the applause of the crowd, and raise themselves to places of importance and distinction. Merit was suffered to remain in obscurity, and of itself was regarded as an useless qualification. External complaisance, pecuniary gifts, a studied attention to popular caprice, and the favour of the troops, were the only means by which the ambitious could succeed in the pursuit of power and political influence. Cæsar, by his personal graces, his elegant accomplishments, and uncommon liberality, was enabled to make himself the idol of the people, and to obtain every thing but the name and the more obvious ensigns of royalty. But a man who had little to give them besides his talents and his virtue, who would have disdained to court popularity by means which his conscience could not justify, and would not receive them but from a free and independent people, might gain their respect or command their fear, but could not procure their assistance or be followed by their good wishes in the prosecution of their designs.

It may be observed too, as a singular feature of the manners of the age in which Brutus lived, that in their conduct towards those who abused their power, and desired to trample on the civil rights of their countrymen, the protection of these seemed rather to be a natural consequence than the intended object. Envy, ambition, and personal resentment, were generally the motives which actuated those who seemed most anxious for the public liberty: and not that rational regard for its security which will disappoint or defer the gratification of every little passion, and overlook all those petty considerations of individual interest and partial happiness which are so hostile to the prosecution of every great and important cause. They, too, whom dissipation had rendered vicious, and extravagance reduced to indi-

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gence, who were unwilling to remain in a ſituation where their favourite habits would in vain ſolicit indulgence, where they would be forſaken by their former friends, and deſpiſed by their enemies, but from which they were unable to reſcue themſelves by honourable means; frequently deſired, and ſometimes attempted to involve the ſtate in confuſion, that they might hide their ſhame, and ſeize by violence what they could not otherwiſe obtain. "If you light up a flame in my fortune," ſaid Catiline to Cato, oppoſing him in the ſenate, "I will extinguiſh it under the ruins of the commonwealth." This was the ſentiment of an individual and a faction, whoſe fortunes were deſperate, and who had no regard for the welfare of their country. But it may alſo be conſidered as expreſſive of that depravity and corruption which had riſen to an alarming height at that period in which it was uttered, and which continued to increaſe and ſpread with rapidity until the final expiration of Roman liberty. Yet from all this contagion of corrupt manners, Brutus almoſt wholly eſcaped. That vice which prevents the heart from expanding with deſires of public good, and which was ſo prevalent among his countrymen, had no place in his boſom, and no influence on his conduct. He ſaw himſelf ſurrounded by the Roman world:—a Republic which had flouriſhed for ages, and a people whom their virtue and independence had ennobled. He obſerved that fabric of liberty and theſe invaluable privileges attacked by the ambition and endangered by the crimes of worthleſs men. He forgot his own importance as an individual. He thought and he acted as a citizen and as a man.

We have found that Brutus in his treatment of Cæſar was actuated by motives altogether diſintereſted; but before he can be wholly juſtified, it s neceſſary to prove that the information which ſuggeſted or influenced theſe motives was as accurate and compleat as it might have been. In appreciating the merits of a character, it is not enough for us to know that the individual acted according to the degree of knowledge he poſſeſſes; we muſt be informed alſo whether that knowledge was as extenſive as might have been expected from his natural powers, his external ſituation, and a proper exerciſe of his reaſon. I ſhall, therefore, make a few obſervations on the merits of Brutus in this reſpect.

It muſt be remarked in the firſt place, that we ought not to judge of the ancients by thoſe ideas of morality and religion which the modern world poſſeſſes. The advanced ſtate of knowledge, and the diſcoveries of revelation, are advantages peculiar to the preſent times, and as the enjoyment of thoſe was beyond the reach of the Romans in the days of Brutus, we cannot expect to find among them that purity of ſentiment, that rectitude of conduct, and thoſe refined notions of virtue, which ſuch advantages alone are calculated to produce. Individuals are not always accountable for the errors, whether of opinion or of practice, which characterize the age in which they live; and if they have not corrected or avoided theſe in their own conduct, the blame, if any exiſts, and wherever it may be attached, is certainly external to them. If, then, Brutus be accuſed of conſpiracy and aſſaſſination, (which, in the abſtract, muſt be conſidered as deteſtable crimes) I plead for him by appealing to the acknowledged maxims and univerſal manners of that people, among whom it was his fortune to be placed. It was impoſſible for him to acquire juſter ideas than thoſe on which he acted, from the ſources either of moral or political philoſophy, which were then open; and it may be eaſily ſhewn, not only that they can merely form an apolo-

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gy for his conduct but that if he had acted otherwise, we should have been at liberty to rank him among those degenerate men who are unconcerned about the welfare of their country. It was the vice of his age, rather to submit to tyrants than to detest and extirpate them. He was one of a few who professed and venerated the virtue of their ancestors. And though he might perceive the natural principles of liberty overwhelmed by a tide of corruption, he yet hoped and expected, that by strenuous exertions they might be rescued from their debasement, and restored to their native influence and vigour.

A hatred of tyrants and of regal power was the most important lesson which a Roman learnt even after the establishment of Republicanism. His mind received this among its earliest ideas. The first impression which it had made was tendered deeper by every habit of succeeding life; and so powerful was its operation, that it appeared to be rather a natural principle of his constitution, than a maxim which had originated in an accidental and capricious revolution. Publick freedom and individual independence were held up as the most valuable possessions which could be enjoyed: without which every thing else was comfortless and insipid, and under the influence of which society might flourish and man attain to the dignity and the happiness of his nature. Convinced that these could not be secure while the supreme authority was resident in a single person, they abhorred the idea of usurpation. The pride and cruelties of Tarquin, the last of their kings, were never forgotten. The oath which Lucius Brutus enjoined on every citizen against regal government, became the animating spirit of after times. It was incorporated with their very language, and to act as a king was to act as a tyrant. In the consulship of Valerius Publicola, it was decreed that any individual might put to death, without formality or previous complaint, that person who should aim at the sovereign power; and he was held innocent in the eye of the law, if he could afterwards lead a proof that his suspicions were well founded, and his motives disinterested. They therefore watched over their darling rights with the most jealous anxiety. The slightest circumstance was the signal of alarm, and the innocent were sometimes sacrificed to mere suspicions. Manlius, the defender of the Capitol was liberal to the people, and his liberality, construed into an illegal attempt against their liberty, was the cause of his condemnation. The Gracchi also may be considered as having fallen victims to the same laudable but often mistaken spirit. It was esteemed the highest honour to bring these sentiments into practice whenever necessity required, or an opportunity was offered. They who had freed their country from a tyrant, or had prevented the imposition of a foreign or domestic yoke, were celebrated and adored as beings who were inspired with a portion of celestial virtue. To them belonged the brightest page of history; the golden verses of every patriotic muse; the highest place in the calendar of heroism; and the well-earned laurels of immortal fame.

The means which they employed for accomplishing their purpose, were regarded rather with indifference than with any emotions of particular satisfaction or particular displeasure. The end in view was of the last importance, and they thought no sacrifice too valuable, and no efforts too violent for its attainment. Whatever scheme was best adapted to existing circumstances, and most likely to succeed, was preferred and adopted. Whether it was by open and undisguised, or by secret and insidious measures, yet if these were aimed with an honest intention, directed by wisdom

dom and attended with ſucceſs, the general action never failed to be the theme of unlimited approbation, and the actor to acquire a degree of glory peculiar to themſelves.

In the caſe now under conſideration, conſpiracy was the only ſcheme that had any chance of ſucceeding. Cæſar, by his indulgence and gratuities to the ſoldiers, had ſecured their affection and attachment. His public diſtribution of money, and care in affording frequent and uncommon ſpectacles, rendered him a favorite among the people. And by the ſupport of the former as well as by the neutrality or good will of the latter, he was capable of cruſhing at once every avowed attempt that might be made to interrupt his ambition or overthrow his power. An open declaration of hoſtility, therefore, on the part of Brutus and his aſſociates, would have been uſeleſs and deſtructive. Their own ruin would have been inevitable; and it might have ſerved to diſcover the concealed friends of liberty, only that they might periſh without profit, and confirm the ſlavery of their country. If then it was the duty of every Roman to reſiſt tyranny, the conſpiracy againſt Cæſar, in which Brutus ſo deeply engaged, was the higheſt proof that we can have of his wiſdom and his virtue. It may, perhaps, be true, that monarchy was the form of government moſt ſuitable to the condition of the Romans at that period of their exiſtence; and it might have been expedient and fortunate for them, had this truth been made known to them and carried home to their conviction. But it is in vain that we ſeek in their conduct for the effects of an experience which we only poſſeſs. The diſcuſſion of this queſtion probably never occurred to their minds. Their being fit for becoming the ſubjects of a kingly government, exiſted rather in reality than in opinion, and a candid intimation of this would have inſtantaneouſly rouſed their pride and their reſentment. Cæſar impoſed upon and inſlaved them, but with all his eagerneſs, his artifice and popularity, he was unable to obtain the royal crown. The intereſting ſcene which was acted at the Lupercalia is ſufficient to ſhow that a people are ſometimes prepared for the yoke when they are not ſenſible of its expediency or will not ſubmit to its impoſition.

A. T.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

On the Duty *of* Forgiving Injuries.

IN the hands of a good advocate truth is all-powerful. She varies her arguments according to the capacities of her opponent, and clothes them in ſuch language as is beſt fitted to obtain her purpoſe. To convince, and to perſuade, ſhe is obliged frequently to make cautious advances, leſt ſhe may awaken prejudice, or hurt ſelf-love. Sometimes her advocate clothes her in the phantom of a viſion; or ſhews her half-veiled in an allegory; ſometimes exhibits her in the robes of fancy: or cauſes her to ſtep forth "in all the majeſty of reaſon," and, though unadorned, to overpower "by her own native lovelineſs." The laſt of theſe methods was ſucceſsfully employed the other night by a young lady, amidſt a circle of accompliſhed females. One of them had long entertained enmity againſt a perſon, who in early life had been uſeful to her. To remove this averſion, which had grown up with her growth, and become rooted, by the

the artful insinuations of her *maid*, who had acquired an undue influence over her, every method had been tried, but in vain. Her friends, seeing they could not alter her opinion, had for some time given over troubling her. When the following conversation, therefore, took place, suspicion was lulled, and enmity against the individual of her hate, laid asleep. Mankind generally judge candidly when their interest is not concerned, and the cruel, unfeeling conduct of others, is condemned with severity, when our own is concealed from our view. We say then with David to Nathan, "As the LORD liveth, he "that hath done this thing shall surely die;" but when, like Nathan, it is replied, "*Thou art the man*," self-love draws a veil over the enormity; and if contrition, instead of resentment against the person who dares be so bold as tell us so, should take possession of the mind, its utmost efforts are only a few sighs; some short expressions of sorrow; without any efforts to atone for our cruelty, or laudable attempts to make instant reparation. But this was not the effect of the following conversation; which I shall now briefly relate, in the hopes, that the example of Lady M—— may be followed by many who are living under similar prejudices.

In the course of the evening many topics had been discussed; the fashions and follies of the day had passed under review; the merit of some of our living authors; the daring ambition of Bonaparte; the miseries of war and the blessings of peace. By a natural association, they were led into a reflection on the direful effects of the furious and angry passions; and at the close of a tale of wo, when an unhappy creature had fallen a sacrifice to revenge, and his weeping wife with four orphans, turned out to the mercy of a cruel world; Lady Clementina sighed; and said, "Alas! I "pity the person who could do so; "if he has feeling, he is more wretched "than the sufferer. At some future period, he may find that he "was less guilty than he was represented by malice, and this will "sharpen contrition; to make reparation is then beyond his power. "In the grave, he is alike insensible "of his love or hatred. The actions of men astonish me,—they "are ever seeking for happiness; they "undoubtedly hope to find it in the "gratifying of revenge, or they "would not inflict it; but I hold it "a maxim, that the most summary "punishment, taken at our hand, "brings as much pain to the heart "of the person who inflicts it, upon "reflection, as upon the person on "whom it is inflicted." This Lady M—— denied, she said, "that she "had often made people feel the ef-"fects of her displeasure, and had "taken that revenge which would "deter others from incurring her re-"sentment, and yet, in no instance, "had she felt that pain which Lady "Clementina had mentioned as the in-"separable attendant of punishment. "So far the reverse, she found that "revenge was sweet; that the cries "of her enemies were music to her "soul; and that she never enjoyed "a greater pleasure than when she "read their penitential petitions, im-"ploring her forgiveness, and beg-"ging to be again admitted into her "favour. Mankind," she continued, "owing to the affected humanity "of the world, and its high preten-"sions to delicacy, and fine feeling, "are often obliged to disguise their "real sentiments. But for my part," said she, "I feel myself above the "world; its censure I despise, and "I hesitate not to say, that I feel a "pleasure I cannot express, when I "pass one, on whom I have been "amply revenged, and who is, at "that moment, feeling keenly the "effects of my displeasure."

"Good God!" replied Lady C., "is "it

" it poſſible? is there ſuch a monſter in " nature? No: for the ſake of humanity " —for your own ſake, I truſt that you " are only ſporting the opinions of o- " thers in the firſt perſon. It is im- " poſſible that any being, not under " the influence of the moſt helliſh " paſſions, can be delighted with the " view of human miſery. In the mo- " ment of paſſion, or in the heat of " anger, ſome cruel kind of pleaſure " may be felt in inflicting revenge, " but then Reaſon is off her throne: " madneſs, infuriated, has uſurped the " rein; and when, let me aſk you, " is it, that man is the greateſt ob- " ject of our pity? When is it that " his condition is the moſt deplora- " able? Is it not when the light of " heaven is darkened within him? " when reaſon no longer regulates " his actions, and when ſentiments of " mercy are baniſhed from his heart? " If, in the moment of revenge, you " laid the object of it lifeleſs at your " feet, would you then experience " pleaſurable ſenſations: or would " you not rather give all you had in " the world, to recal back to the body " its fleeting ſpirit?"

" Ah! but madam," replied Lady M——, " this is too ſtrong a caſe; the " pleaſure that I feel ariſes from thoſe " little kinds of revenge which make " the objects of them feel ſore and un- " eaſy only in their minds; by with- " holding thoſe favours which for- " merly they had a right to expect; " loading them with contempt; or, " if dependant upon my bounty, leav- " ing them to ſuffer the hardſhips of " poverty, when I have it in my power " to beſtow upon them plenty."

" And, Lady M——, do you call " theſe not ſtrong? either of them is " ſtronger than the one I have ſup- " poſed. That is mercy when com- " pared to the cruelty of yours. If " you were to ſuffer, would you not " wiſh it over in a moment? A " piece-meal death is the moſt ſevere, " and your method of revenge the " moſt agonizing and tormenting. " Your withholding when you have " the power to give, makes them not " only feel at the time, but probably " for life; and that man whom you " have covered with contempt, or ir- " ritated by neglect: whoſe mouth " is now ready to pour forth com- " plaints and execrations, your well- " timed patronage and favour might " have made him and his children's " children riſe up and call you bleſ- " ſed. The evil of a contemptuous " word, or diſdainful look, from one " in your ſituation, is incalculable; " how much more an open undiſ- " guiſed hate? Numbers, who, from " the hope of paying court to you, " will mark out the object of your " diſpleaſure, and delight to run him " down. Others under your influ- " ence, actuated by fear, will not dare " to ſhow him the ſmalleſt kindneſs, " however great their deſire; while " a third, that may be around your " perſon, will invent calumnies and " inflame anger. His ſlighteſt word " is miſconſtrued; his beſt intentions " miſrepreſented and ſlandered, and " even his ſilence attributed to diſre- " ſpect. In the mean time, the un- " happy perſon, if dependent upon " public opinion for ſuſtenance, or " on character for uſefulneſs, finds " want of employment, withdrawn " confidence, and general miſtruſt. " A ſtriking illuſtration of this ſenti- " ment, in one of the many occupa- " tions of life, preſented itſelf to me " to-day in the courſe of my reading. " It took its riſe from no intention " to hurt; from no ſpirit of revenge; " but the fatal effects would have " been the ſame, had it not been for " the generoſity and forgiving diſ- " poſition of his amiable pupil. Per- " mit me to read it to you; it will " be more convincing than a thou- " ſand arguments."

" Mr Vindex was a man of ſome learning and good ſenſe. He had gone through a courſe of regular education

education in one of our celebrated univerſities, and was teaching in the neighbourhood of Mr Fenton with ſucceſs and reputation, when engaged by him to give leſſons to his nephew, young Harry. Hitherto the world had ſmiled on Mr Vindex. His ſchool was well attended; his boarders numerous and reſpectable; and his character eſteemed. On being engaged with Mr Fenton, who was the lord of the village, his heart beat with joy, as he thought it would add to his reputation and emolument. But how illuſive are the fond hopes of mortals! A few caſtigations which he gave his pupil, rouſed in the youth reſentment; and *nemo me impune lacessit* being the motto which Harry had adopted, deprived Mr Vindex of every advantage which he hoped to reap by having ſo noble a pupil.

"Day and night Harry ſtudied revenge, and he executed his ſchemes ſo ſucceſsfully, that he drew down upon Vindex the ridicule and hatred of the whole boys of the village. But what tended moſt to complete his ruin, was the inveteracy of Mr Fenton's houſekeeper, and Harry's nurſe, who had kept him from infancy, and who had acquired an undue influence over his mind. They were ſiſters: women of deep diſſimulation and looſe morals; who, with high pretenſions to chaſtity and religion, were living as proſtitutes; the one with the valet, and the other with the ſteward.

"Mr Fenton himſelf was an amiable character. His generoſity was unbounded; and, judging of others by the goodneſs of his own heart, he was eaſily impoſed on by the crafty and deſigning. His ſteward, a man of ſome penetration, had ſtudied his character, and acquired his unlimited confidence; to his words he paid implicit attention; and, like an oracle, whatever John ſaid was a law. With theſe people, to diſgrace poor Vindex was an eaſy thing. They knew that he was conſcious of their intrigues, and they ſaw that his looks expreſſed diſapprobation and reproof. Afraid that Vindex might have the addreſs to inſinuate himſelf into Mr Fenton's good graces if he was not diſmiſſed, they loſt no time, on Mr Fenton's return from London, to repreſent his ſeverity to Harry in aggravated colours.

"Mr Fenton's diſpleaſure againſt poor Vindex, and his diſmiſſal, flew like lightening; the mouths of all were opened againſt him. His ſchool, by degrees, dwindled to nothing. His boarders went away; and in his ſtruggles to regain popularity, and weather the ſtorm, he contracted a ſmall debt, for which he was thrown into priſon, and his wife and family caſt upon the pariſh.

"Mr Fenton and Harry were ignorant of all this; they did not once reflect what effect their reſentment would have upon the public character of Vindex. But, on their return from the continent, Harry went to viſit the different jails in and near the metropolis. On the ſurvey of ſo many unfortunates, ſome of whom had formerly been the favourites of fortune, his heart was greatly agitated. Their tales of woe excited his ſympathy, and the ſtarting tear ſpoke the ſorrows of his ſoul. Among the reſt, a pale, emaciated, and tattered figure, attracted ſtrongly his attention. He viewed him with uncommon intereſt and concern: his whole mind ſeemed loſt in recollection; at laſt, ſtarting, as from a dream, he ſays to me, It is ſurely Vindex;—theſe are the very outlines and contour of his face: yet him it cannot be: it is impoſſible he ſhould ever come to this; but the voice of the unfortunate, which was not ſo much altered as his form, commanding us to retire, and not inſult the unfortunate with our looks, convinced us that it was even Vindex. Harry inſtantly

ſtantly ran up to embrace him, but he turned away to ſhun him, and ſeemed greatly agitated. Don't you know me? ſaid Harry, Don't you know your old pupil Harry Fenton? Yes, ſaid he, caſting his eyes mournfully on the ground; I know *you* well. By you I have been brought thus low; and you come now, perhaps, to add inſult to cruelty; but reproach me as much as you pleaſe; all is welcome now, ſince I cannot lie lower, till I am laid in the grave.

"Theſe words filled Harry's affectionate heart with aſtoniſhment. He could not interpret them—He knew that Mr Vindex was ſevere upon him, for which now he ſaw good reaſons; and he recollected that he had played upon him many pranks, and taken his private revenge, but he was conſcious of no act that could bring upon him ſuch ſevere, ſuch accumulated miſery.

"Here Vindex, without imputing it to any intentional deſign, related the effects which Harry's pranks and Mr Fenton's diſpleaſure had upon his reputation and ſubſequent miſfortunes. "Alas! Alas, poor Vindex, ſaid Harry, had I gueſſed that any part of my unlucky pranks would have brought you to this miſerable ſituation, I would rather have put both my hands into a furnace, ſeven times hotter than Nebuchadnezzar's, than have acted a part of ſuch wickedneſs. But I will make inſtant reparation. Take this note, and put warm cloathes upon you in this cold weather. To-morrow ſhall ſee you free, and beyond the power of want." At theſe words, a gleam of joy, like that of ſunſhine, broke thro' his ſad countenance. He graſped both my hands—we embraced; exchanged forgiveneſs, and parted good friends.

"At this moment how exquiſite were my feelings! I tried to inſtitute a compariſon between them and thoſe I felt when gratifying my revenge.—But it would not do.—In the more ſucceſsful inſtances of retaliation, there was a malignity mixed with my joy; a mingled fear, and a conſciouſneſs that it was not altogether right.—It was in ſome degree the joy of a fiend, when rejoicing in the miſery which he has produced among mankind.—But the pleaſure which I now feel, from this act of juſtice and reconciliation, is pure, is divine.—Conſcience ſtamps it with her approbation, and heaven approves of it with complacency.

"To morrow Harry was punctual to his engagement. He had not only diſcharged the debt, but had put Mrs Vindex and her children in their old habitation, and ſupplied them with every thing they ſtood in need of.—On the morrow, when Mrs Vindex's neighbours were congratulating her on the ſudden change of their fortune, Harry entered, leading Vindex by the hand.—What a meeting! The father, the mother, and their little ones, clung around Harry.—They claſped his legs, and kiſſed his feet, before he could prevent them.—Tears for a while were the only expreſſions of their thankfulneſs.—At length Mrs Vindex, whoſe heart was ready to burſt with gratitude, ſaid, Words, Sir, are too poor to expreſs what I now feel.—If you can ſuppoſe the joy of having a wife, who engroſſes all your affection, reſtored, after long abſence, to your arms; of your tender children, the pledges of your love, delivered from pining want, and again ſmiling and happy; then ſuppoſe what muſt be my feelings at this moment.—Here her words were ſuffocated, and ſhe fell back on her chair.—I roſe to ſupport her—you owe me nothing ſaid I, I am ſtill your debtor.—It was I who brought on all your misfortunes.—But you ſhall no longer be ſad, and the happineſs of ſeeing you and your family will give me more joy than all the tortures which the moſt refined re-

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venge could beſtow. How poor is the pleaſure that ſprings from reſentment! How exquiſite the joy that accompanies forgiveneſs and the return of good offices!—With one voice the company applauded his ſentiment; they roſe and ſaluted Mr Vindex and family, and congratulated them once more on their return to their ancient habitation*."

"Now, Lady M——, what think "you of young Harry's conduct to "Mr Vindex? I am ſure your heart "muſt approve of it; and, from the "joy which ſprings from forgiveneſs "and the doing of good offices, even "to thoſe who have exerciſed ſeveri"ty in giving us inſtruction, you "muſt be convinced, that in inflic"ting revenge, we do a violence to "our own nature; but that, in re"ceiving the penitent into favour; "in rendering good for evil, we feel "the higheſt pleaſure, the trueſt ſa"tisfaction, the gratulations of con"ſcience, and the approbation of "heaven."

"I am convinced, Clementina;— "you have awakened me to my beſt "intereſt. I bluſh for my former "principles and conduct; pride, and "a falſe idea of my own conſequence, "blinded my mind to its real happi"neſs. I confeſs, that in the only "inſtance in which I have cheriſhed "reſentment, I felt that it was the "diſturber of my repoſe. I felt en"raged, when I ſaw her who had "ſpoken and written evil things of "me; and if, by accident, her name "was mentioned, my temper was in"ſtantly ruffled, and my ſpirits rouſ"ed to indignation. But I ſhall no "longer be the deſtroyer of my own "peace. I am delighted with the "ſmiling landſcape; and the coun"tenance, when beaming with gra"titude and joy. At this moment "I experience new life; I feel my "heart expand with benevolence, and "could my hand wipe the tear from "the eye of the mourner, or gladden "the heart of the ſorrowful, there "ſhould be neither tears nor ſorrow "throughout the world."

"You indeed, Lady M——, now "make me truly happy. Ever "think and ever act as you now "ſpeak, and you ſhall have the bleſ"ſings of the poor,—the applauſe "of the good,—and the approbation "of the bad. And, as a teſt of "your ſincerity, receive your *tutor*"*eſs* again into favour. Cauſe her "heart, which has been ſo long ſad, "to beat with joy. Let not her, "who has eaten your father's bread, "and who inſtructed your tender "mind, ſit broken-hearted. Place "her in that ſituation to which her "education entitles her, and enjoy "the pleaſure of making her again "happy; calling you, with her huſ"band and children, their benefac"treſs; their forgiving angel; and "ſending up their ardent prayers to "heaven for your preſent and ever"laſting felicity. Imitate the hap"pieſt of all Beings, becauſe He is "the beſt, the Parent of the univerſe, "who is ever ready to receive his re"turning erring creatures into his "favour; then ſhall peace and hap"pineſs dwell in your boſom, and "diffuſe a rich fragrance over all "your enjoyments." *J. D.*

* Abridged from the "Fool of Quality."

Remarks *on the* State *of* Literature *and* Science *during the* French Revolution.

Tranſlated from 'Eſſai ſur l'Hiſtoire Generale des Science, pendant la Revolution Francaiſe.' By J. B. Biot, Member of the National Inſtitute.

IT is my deſign, in this eſſay, to trace the general hiſtory of the ſciences during the courſe of the French revolution. I ſhall confine myſelf to the

the task of considering them in the relation they bore to that remarkable event, without making any minute details of the discoveries that have been made, or of their failure or success. The state of Science at this period was totally without a parallel. Till this time, mankind had witnessed the flourishing state of science under the protection of enlightened governments, and its decay in a state of public dissensions and commotions. The revolutionary despotism impressed a peculiar political character on the sciences, and converted them into an engine of state, to animate the confidence of the nation, and prepare the way for victorious warfare. The benefits derived from their application were so extensive, that efforts were made to perpetuate their utility. With this view, several public establishments were founded, and among others the Polytechnic and the Normal schools, a precaution very necessary, as a great number of literati had been put to death by revolutionary tribunals, and many were in prison, or in a state of concealment and disguise. The remainder being classed with the fabricators of arms and ammunition, were compelled to purchase their personal safety by prodigious exertions of intellect and industry. Before I proceed to that unhappy epoch, it is necessary to recall to mind the previous state of the sciences, at the commencement of the revolution, in order that we may be acquainted with the circumstances which gave birth to them. The writers of the age of Louis XIV. had carried literature to the summit of perfection. To them the French language is indebted for its purity and elegance: all its beauties and felicities were displayed in their works. Their successors were not able to rival them in those departments, in which they were at once inventors, and the standards of perfection; and, as the most striking objects of polite learning were in a manner, exhausted, the talent of fine composition was employed to adorn the walks of philosophy and science. A change of this nature, which has been the subject of much declamation and invective, is, perhaps, less the effect of the scarcity of genius, than the inevitable consequence of the progress of the human mind. The most flourishing periods of poetry have invariably preceded the empire of philosophy and science; Plato and Aristotle among the Greeks, were posterior to Sophocles and Euripides; and among the Romans, Pliny and Seneca flourished near a century after the Augustan age. It is, moreover, a natural consequence in the fluctuation of literature, that when it reaches its splendour, its influence is less general and extensive. The passions which poetry inspires, are of momentary duration: these sallies of the imagination make no impression on the course of political events. But philosophy, operating on the reasoning faculty, is attended with slow and durable effects, and when, in order to please, it assumes the graces and ornaments of style, the power it exercises over public opinion may be carried to such a pitch that will make a total alteration in the manners of a nation, and decide the destiny of states. France, since the reign of Louis XIV. has exhibited a constant demonstration of this truth.

Boileau, Racine, and Corneille, obtained the admiration of their contemporaries, but Voltaire possessed authority over his; he did not attain the entire and exclusive perfections of his great models, but he was blessed with a greater flexibility of talents, a greater variety of imagination, and a wider extent of general knowledge. Their exquisite taste in literature was converted, in him, into a delicate sensation of every species of sentimental beauty. Being independent in point of fortune, his object was only celebrity, and he communicated to men of letters a dignity and consideration which they never reached at any former period. His talent

talent for criticiſm, at once ſevere and lively, and gifted at once with the energy of Rouſſeau and the reaſon of Monteſquieu, gave ſtability to the empire of public opinion, which attained at this time an irreſiſtible ſway over the minds of men. Every circumſtance concurred at this period to augment the influence of learning. The rank, the number, and the merits of its votaries, were more reſpectable than any former arrangement of the different profeſſors of knowledge. The ſciences, being clothed in the moſt amiable and attracting attire, were introduced into the polite world. Fontenelle had, in a manner, uſhered them into polite company. The new embelliſhments with which knowledge was decorated, engaged in its cauſe, not only thoſe who really loved literature, but others who only deſired to poſſeſs the appearance of ſuperficial attainment, without the ſolidity of real knowledge. In the perſon of D'Alembert, it was proved that the ſeverity of ſcience is no enemy to the graces of a cultivated imagination, nor to the talent of fine compoſition. Buffon made it evident, that ſcience, and the moſt copious and brilliant eloquence, are not incompatible. A ſucceſs ſo general ſecured the popular favour, and excited an enthuſiaſm for the arts and ſciences, which atchieved a conqueſt over polite literature, already arrived at a period of diſſolution and decay, and become more exact and reaſonable than ſuſceptible of feeling and paſſion. Perhaps the attraction of novelty was ſubſidiary to a revolution of this nature, but it certainly was not the only cauſe. Nothing is ſo glorious, nor ſo worthy of the admiration of mankind, as the ſpectacle of genius explaining and unfolding the eternal laws of nature. The ſciences, by the general diffuſion of their light, contributed in the moſt efficacious manner to diſpel the prejudices which were in hoſtility with philoſophy. In order to ſecond theſe efforts, an immenſe work was planned, in which the whole circle of human knowledge was to be included in a ſyſtematic arrangement, without excluding the minutiæ of the details of every ſcience, which were to be found under ſuitable references. Such was the plan and object of the Encyclopedia which was publiſhed by Diderot and D'Alembert. This immenſe production, drawn up in haſte by a multitude of different writers, muſt neceſſarily have been defective in the general execution. It may be even ſuppoſed imperfect in many of the details; but it has, nevertheleſs, anſwered the views of the compilers, which were directed towards providing men of the world with a table of matters of general information, and a variety of knowledge, which otherwiſe muſt have been inacceſſible to them. It was the firſt and moſt difficult ſtep toward inſpiring them with a taſte for true inſtruction, for it is the natural effect of ſelf-love to deſpiſe thoſe branches of knowledge which people in general are ignorant of. In this point of view, the Encyclopedia was a barrier to prevent for ever the retrograde motion of the human mind. The enemies of philoſophy were alarmed, and revenged themſelves by perſecutions, but the triumph of reaſon was complete: and though this work muſt continue in a ſtate of imperfection, from the progreſſive advancement of arts and ſciences, the recollection of it will always be preſerved, as being a monument equally honorable to the men who planned it, to the people among whom it was executed, and to the epoch which was worthy of an undertaking ſuitable to the encouragement which it beſtowed.

We have now ſeen by what degrees the ſciences, towards the cloſe of the eighteenth century, gained poſſeſſion of that influence, which was conſidered, before that period, as the attendant

ant on literature alone; it now remains to explain, by means of their real ſtate at that time, and in the progreſs they have made, the cauſes which may ſecure the durability of this favour. An opinion has prevailed of late, not deſtitute of ſome appearance of wiſdom, and ſupported by reſpectable authorities, that human learning may be compared to the waves of the ſea, and that it has its flux and reflux at different eras of the world; that knowledge riſes to a high pitch in ſome conjunctures, only to ſink ſtill lower at others; and in ſhort, by ſuch means, eſtabliſhes limits to its progreſs which it is deſtined never to paſs. To ſtrengthen this ſuppoſition, we are told of the little progreſs the ſciences have made ſince their firſt cultivation, the ſtrange and contradictory ſyſtems which have ſucceſſively been adopted by mankind, and above all, the inſufficiency of the moſt accurate method when we have to ſtruggle with the myſterious ſubtlety of nature. This idea of viciſſitude, diſpleaſing to the reſtleſs imaginations of people in general, which ſeek for a ſtate of greater perfection in the annals of paſt times, and, compaſſionating the inadequate aids and inſtruments of ſcience which men have attained, condemn for raſhneſs, and chimerical ſpeculations, thoſe who endeavour to add ſomething to the general ſtate of improvement. But where is this period of remote antiquity to be found, the experience of which muſt be conſidered as the ſtandard of our rationality? The annals of nations, which poſſeſs any ſhare of authenticity, go no further back than twenty-eight centuries. Even in this interval, it would be impoſſible to enumerate more than eight hundred years which were fertile in the culture of the human mind; the reſt is a deſert abandoned to ignorance and barbarity.—The Greeks and Romans, who have ſeen a part of thoſe favourable periods, devoted them to the ſtudy of morality and the improvement of literature.—It is only among our weſtern nations, particularly ſince the diſcovery of printing, that the ſciences have been generally cultivated, and have taken a philoſophical direction, that is, each of them has been adapted to bring the others to perfection, and their progreſs ſince that epoch has been ſteady and regular. To be convinced of this truth, we need only caſt our eyes on their hiſtory. When the commerce of the Arabians, and of the Greeks, eſcaped from the taking of Conſtantinople, brought back into Europe the taſte for ſcience, that was in a ſtate of long oblivion, natural hiſtory was one of the firſt objects of attention. The works of Ariſtotle were read and commented. Some natural philoſophers were formed; they were learned compilers, who ſpread the love of literature, and ſerved its cauſe without adding to its improvement. In the mean time, the habit of travelling gave riſe to the faculty of obſervation. It was not then thought ſufficient to ſtudy the image of nature in the writings of the ancients, they wiſhed to ſee nature itſelf living and animated. Soon after, the diſcovery of a new world, filled with ſtrange productions, invited a number of obſervers, and facts and deſcriptions were multiplied.

Already attempts had been made to connect the different arrangements of animals by mutual relations, to collect them into groups and families, and to diſtribute them into claſſes. Natural hiſtory continued to advance till the eighteenth century with a ſteady and uniform ſtep. At this time, Linneus having conceived the grand idea of an univerſal ſyſtematic method, collects the ſcattered materials, ſeizes the general traits of reſemblance, and binds them together in an immenſe net, the threads of which, being always diſtinct and ſeparate, lead with certainty to the moſt minute details. Buffon

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was his contemporary, who indulged in the boldeſt flights, diſcovered the equilibrium of the univerſe by the reciprocal balance of forces acting inceſſantly, the ſpecies of which, conſidered as individuals, are animated and immortal. His powerful eloquence, ennobling every creature in its relation to the general ſyſtem, diſcovers nature in all its majeſty. A number of celebrated writers ſecond his efforts, and natural hiſtory is ſoon raiſed to a high rank among the branches of human knowledge. When this ſcience had reached this degree of perfection, it became too extenſive to be comprehended within the limits of a ſingle life; it was therefore divided into ſeveral branches, which are ſeparately making conſiderable additions to the general ſtock of that ſpecies of knowledge. The hiſtory of animals is no longer confined to an imperfect deſcription of their external forms, but gives an exhibition of their peculiar qualities and defects. It obſerves their habits, not only among the largeſt animals, whoſe inſtinct is nothing but force, but alſo among the ſmalleſt tribes whoſe cunning and ſagacity are proportioned to their inferior degrees of ſtrength. With the aid of anatomy, it diſcovers in the conformation of their internal organs, the explanation of the phenomena which they exhibit. By theſe means, their rank among the general aſſemblage of creatures is eaſily determined. Botany now no longer confines itſelf to forming the nomenclature of vegetables in general. An exact philoſophy is employed to diſcover the laws of their reſpective functions. Artificial methods are multiplied, and facilitate the principles of ſcience. At the ſame time a more important and ſublime ſtudy fixes the efforts of the learned. They compare the organs of the plants, in order to diſcover their diſcriminative and peculiar qualities. The diſcovery is ſoon completed by examining the origin of their exiſtence, in the firſt buddings, and bloſſoms of the tendereſt plants, which nature has ſubjected to immutable laws through her whole empire; then by the aid of ſyſtematic method, applied in its natural deſtination, it no longer ſerves to claſs the vegetables, but only to diſtinguiſh them, and a natural method, founded on a long ſeries of hereditary obſervations, attains this double object at the ſame time. Mineralogy is not now contented with the indeciſive characteriſtics of a mere external aſpect; it borrows from chemiſtry the means of analyſing and claſſing the different minerals. It ſeeks the phyſical properties which can render their determination an eaſy taſk, and by a ſpecies of diſſection, it aſcends to the firſt elements of cryſtallized bodies, and ſetting out from theſe ſimple forms recompoſes, by a geometrical poſition, their natural and reaſonable diviſions. Being improved by theſe ſucceſſors, it joins to the charms of natural ſcience, that preciſion which is the conſtant reſult of a judicious employment of calculation. The ſtudy of the terreſtrial globe, which was formerly compriſed in this claſs, became a particular ſcience, which, under the title of geology, conſiders the formation of the earth, and diſcovers the ſucceſſive convulſions which it has undergone, from the terrible traces of devaſtation which are viſible on its ſurface. Anatomy having been freed from the ſhackles of prejudice and ſuperſtition, makes a ſurpriſing progreſs, and becomes the baſis of the hiſtory of animated beings. To the circulation of the blood, which had been formerly diſcovered, have been added the important phenomena of irritability, the exiſtence of the juices which prepare the decompoſition of aliments, the diſpoſal and uſe of the different veſſels which, by an infinite variety of ramifications, convey at the ſame time nouriſhment and vital ſtrength

to

to all the points of the body. Anatomiſts are not ſatisfied with obſerving individuals, but follow the progreſſive ſtate of the different organs, from infancy to old age. This variety of knowledge furniſhes valuable information on the ſubject of phyſiology, which is nothing more as yet than a ſcience of experiment and obſervation. Surgery has become more bold, becauſe more enlightened; it ſimplifies the art of extirpating the ſtone and its excruciating pains. It ventures to provoke by innoculation that terrible malady which is contained in the germ of our lives, and which muſt be taken by ſurpriſe when we mean to attack it with ſucceſs. Wiſdom, united with experience, diſcovers a multitude of operations, both admirable and ſafe; for the conſolation of humanity. In ſhort, the multiplicity of facts and obſervations, by remarking their connections, gives us a glimpſe into the general laws of animal organization, and the method of ſtudy which had led the way, by means of botany, to the natural method, completes comparative anatomy.

Diſtant voyages have been undertaken to examine remote countries, diſcover new regions, and enrich natural hiſtory with their productions. All their different productions have been collected into a vaſt edifice, and by means of method, being arranged together from the moſt oppoſite quarters, preſent, under one point of view, a general aſpect and a minute detail of nature. So much has been done for the natural ſciences in the courſe of the eighteenth century, which has been ſo much decried by ignorance. The progreſs of the human mind during this period is more ſenſible in thoſe ſciences which, by joining experiment to obſervation, borrow from philoſophy the means of exploring nature. Theſe ſciences had not been much improved by the Greeks and Romans, whoſe favourite ſtudy was moral philoſophy. After the revival of learning, they continued long ſtationary in Europe, where theology alone was in requeſt. Raſh and raw hypotheſes, a logic adapted to diſputation and not to invention, compoſed the ſum of their natural philoſophy. Galileo by his example, and Bacon by his writings, diſcouraged men of learning from theſe barren efforts, and brought them back to experiment: not to that hazardous experiment which reſembles feeling in the dark, but that which, always ſure and fruitful, firſt introduces light, and then diſcovers the traces of truth. Deſcartes, better qualified to lead mento his opinions, completed this revolution. He reſcued his contemporaries from that ſpecies of religious worſhip and idolatry which the philoſophy of Ariſtotle was honoured with, and taught them by the fall of their favourite idol to examine into his own pretenſions. From that time no authority was acknowledged except that of experience and of reaſon. The Sciences, being extricated from the ſpirit of ſyſtem which had enſlaved them, followed their natural deſtination. The effects of this change were viſible at firſt in natural philoſophy, which by oppoſing the different bodies to each other, in order to diſcover their reciprocal actions, is the moſt ſimple of ſciences next to natural hiſtory, which claſſes and defines them. To this period we muſt refer the commencement of its progreſs, and the origin of thoſe labours which afterward enriched it. Natural philoſophy, conſidering the ſtate of bodies either as permanent or variable, is naturally divided into two branches. The firſt comprehends the mechanical action, which bodies communicate to each other, by virtue of their general properties: the ſecond includes the modifications requiſite to accidental and variable forces, ſuch as heat, electricity, and magnetiſm. The phenomena of permanent cauſes being the ſimpleſt, were firſt preſented to the

atten-

attention of philoſophical obſervers. In the time of Newton, the laws of equilibrium and of motion were diſcovered; the pendulum was applied to the meaſurement of time, and the teleſcope to the purpoſes of aſtronomy. The weight of the atmoſphere was aſcertained; the barometer was invented, by the labours of that great man, the propagation of ſound and of light was demonſtrated; light was decompoſed, optical inſtruments were brought to perfection, and a multitude of facts were explained by theſe diſcoveries. The phenomena of nature in variable bodies were then little ſtudied; the general effects of heat in dilating bodies had been diſcovered, and a few properties of magnetiſm and electricity that relate to the principle of attraction.—Since the time of Newton, the mechanical part of natural philoſophy has received improvement, and a greater degree of preciſion has been introduced into the details. The Science of optics has provided navigators with the quadrant to diſcover the longitude at ſea, and aſtronomers with the repeating circle, ſo uſeful in the operations which are adopted for the meaſurement of the earth. Calculation and experiment have produced the theory of wind inſtruments and acromatic teleſcopes. The branch of this ſcience, which treats of accidental cauſes, has made a ſurpriſing progreſs beyond the others. The action of heat has been determined with great exactneſs; the barometer and the thermometer have been brought to perfection. The influence of temperature on the elaſticity of the air, has been calculated; its faculty of abſorbing water has been remarked, and an inſtrument has been formed which marks its degree of apparent humidity. As a natural conſequence of theſe inveſtigations, the modifications of the atmoſphere have been obſerved with regularity; and the general conſideration has been admitted, that ſolidity, liquidity, and the aeriformal ſtate, are ſimple modifications produced by the re-action of the oppoſite forces, of heat which endeavours to diſſipate the moleculæ of bodies, and of attraction which endeavours to unite them. Electricity and magnetiſm have produced diſcoveries ſtill more important and ſurpriſing.

(*To be continued*)

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

Memoirs *of the* Progress *of* Manufactures, Chemistry, Science, *and the* Fine Arts.

THE art of guiding air balloons, is ſaid to have been lately diſcovered at Berne, in Switzerland. An experiment has been made near Sudorf, which will ſoon be repeated in England.

Dr Winterbottom, has invented an ingenious machine for clearing turnpike roads from mud. One of theſe machines will clear from mud three miles of road, twenty feet wide, in a ſingle day, which a hundred and twenty men could ſcarcely effect in the uſual mode. He has received a ſilver medal, for his invention, from the Society at London for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce.

From ſeveral curious experiments made by Mr Chenevix, on the eyes of ſheep, men, and oxen, it appears that the ſpecific gravity of the aqueous and vitreous humour in the eyes of ſheep is 10.090, at ſixty degrees of Fahrenheit, and the ſpecific gravity of their chryſtalline 11.000. In the human eye, the ſpecific gravity of the aqueous and vitreous humour is 10.053, and that of the chryſtalline 10 790. In thoſe of the ox, the ſpecific gravity of the aqueous and vitreous is 10.088, and that of the chryſtal-

chryſtalline 10,765. By comparing theſe ſpecific gravities, Mr Chenevix infers, that the difference between the denſity of the aqueous and vitreous humour, and that of the chryſtalline, is in the inverſe ratio of the diameter of the eye taken from the cornea to the optic nerve.

The following table of the geocentric places of the two new planets for the month of July, will enable our aſtronomical readers to find theſe bodies in the heavens.

	PALLAS.				CERES.			
	Right aſcenſion.			North. Declin.	Right aſcenſion			South Declin.
July 2	375°..24′..15″			23°.. 1′	380°..38′..15″			28°..22′
5	374	46	45	22 50	379	54	30	28 34
8	374	10	45	22 36	379	11	30	28 45
11	373	35	0	22 21	378	13	30	28 55
14	373	1	15	22 2	377	47	0	29 4
17	372	28	30	21 43	377	8	15	29 12
20	371	58	0	21 21	376	13	45	29 20
23	371	29	15	20 56	375	53	0	29 27
26	371	2	45	20 30	375	19	30	29 34
29	370	39	0	20 4	374	49	15	29 39

The following effectual method for purifying caſks, is the reſult of long experience. Into a caſk which contains a quantity of water, (ſuppoſe two gallons in a hogſhead,) put about one tenth of its weight of ſulphuric acid, (vitriolic acid, or oil of vitriol,) and let this be ſhaken about for ſome time: when this is poured out, let the caſk be well waſhed, and ſwilled with a few gallons of lime water. Sulphuric acid has the property, when uſed alone, of charking wood, and when diluted has ſufficient ſtrength to deſtroy muſt, &c. with the additional advantage of entering into every crevice. The lime in ſolution ſeizes any particle of acid which the firſt waſhing might leave, and converts it into an inſoluble, inoffenſive, neutral ſalt, ſuch as, if left in the caſk, would not in the leaſt injure the moſt delicate liquor.

A perpetual Sea Log, whereby the velocity of a ſhip going through the water, can be aſcertained with preciſion, has been invented by Mr Gould, an American gentleman. The defects of the common log render ſuch an invention of the higheſt utility. It is conſtructed as follows: A braſs cylinder, three inches in diameter, and ten inches long, is guarded at the fore end, to keep out ſea weed, and other ſubſtances, by a net-work of braſs wire, terminating in a common centre, at which is placed the ring through which the rope, or tow line is paſſed. The interſtices of the net work are ſufficiently wide to allow a free paſſage to the current of water through the cylinder. In the centre of the cylinder is ſuſpended a wheel of braſs, with three, or more vanes, ſo as to revolve freely about its axis, and is acted upon by the water, on the ſame principles as wind acts on the ſails of a windmill. The column of water which paſſes through the cylinder is always in exact proportion to the ſhip's velocity. The angle with which the wheel preſents itſelf to the courſe of the water may be increaſed or diminiſhed at pleaſure, which allows the inſtrument to be regulated to the line's diſtance with great eaſe. This wheel being regulated ſo as to revolve about its axis twice in each rood, communicates motion to ſix ſmall, ſtrong, braſs wheels, the four laſt of which

which move in dices round graduated circles, and give the ſhip's diſtance by inſpection. The machine is preſerved in a horizontal poſition by a ſmall braſs plate, adjuſted to the hind part by ſcrews for that purpoſe. The firſt wheel next the forty has ninety-ſix teeth, the ſecond has thirty-ſix, the four others have ſix teeth each. The pinions have all ſix leaves, except the firſt, which has eight.

It has lately been diſcovered that a very excellent varniſh may be made from *Sandarac*, in the following manner: Mix two parts of alcohol with one of Sandarac, and let the ſolution be made cold, and promoted by frequent agitation. The Sandarac muſt not be pulveriſed.

The artificial ſtone, which is a manufacture growing into conſiderable importance, is made in the following manner: grind together, pipe clay 10 buſhels; brown pot rubbiſh, *i. e.* broken ſpruce beer bottles, &c. 4 buſhels; glaſs bottles 2 buſhels; flint bottles 1 buſhel; and a buſhel and a half of croydon, *i. e.* very white ſand. After theſe materials are ſifted, the very fine parts may be uſed for figures, and the coarſe may be employed for contracting the ſize of ſtoves, and other rough work.

Mr Samuel Day, Hinton, Somerſetſhire, has received a patent for an engine, or time-piece, which he denominates the watchman's noctuary, and labourer's regulator. The object of this machine is to keep watchmen, labourers, conſtant to their duty, or aſcertain how often, and at what periods they betray the confidence repoſed in them. The noctuary conſiſts partly of clockwork, and in ſome reſpects reſembles an eight-day clock.

Edinburgh,
July 25th, 1803. *D. B.*

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

Celestial Phenomena *for August* 1803.

ON account of Jupiter's proximity to the Sun, the eclipſes of his ſatellites will be inviſible till Wedneſday the 16th November, when the firſt will immerge into his ſhadow.

Wednesday, August 10th.

About 37 minutes after 5 o'clock in the evening, the Moon will be in conjunction with the Pleiades, or ſeven ſtars.

Friday, August 12th.

The planet Mars will be in conjunction with *β Virginis*, a ſtar of the third magnitude, in the Virgin's ſouthern wing, ſituated in longitude 5ˢ.. 24°..11′..12″. At the time of conjunction, which happens about 2 o'clock in the morning, the latitude of Mars is 41′..8″ north, and that of the ſtar 41′..35″ north; the neareſt approach of their centers, conſequently will be 27 ſeconds, and the planet will paſs to the ſouth of the ſtar.

N. B. On account of the nature and extent of Mars' atmoſphere, and his proximity to *β Virginis*, it is probable that the latter will undergo a change of colour at the time of conjunction.

Monday, August 15th.

About 57 minutes after 10 o'clock in the evening the Moon will be in conjunction with the planet Venus. The enlightened part will then be to the obſcure part of their diſcs as 0.230 to 11.770. The longitude of the Moon and Venus is about 4ˢ..6°..12′

Tuesday, August 16th.

The planet Mercury will arrive at his ſuperior conjunction with the Sun about 9 o'clock in the morning. The geocentric longitude of Mercury is then 4ˢ..22°..28′..48″.

Wednesday, August 17th.

VISIBLE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

The Sun will ſuffer a partial eclipſe early in the morning. About 43 min. and 10 ſeconds after 5 o'clock in the morn-

morning, the Moon will make her firſt impreſſion on the Sun's diſc, or the eclipſe will begin. The point in the Sun's diſc which the Moon ſeems to touch when ſhe firſt enters upon his body, is about 77 degrees to the right hand of his vertex. The greateſt obſcuration will happen at 38 minutes 23 ſeconds after 6 o'clock in the morning. The viſible conjunction will be at 40 minutes and 53 ſeconds after 6 o'clock; and the eclipſe will end at 19 minutes and 11 ſeconds after 7 o'clock in the morning, after having continued $1^h..36'..1''$. About the middle of this eclipſe the Moon's diameter is $30'..10''$; her horizontal parallax $55'..20''$, and the diameter of the Sun $31'..42''$.

Wednesday, August 24th.

The Sun will enter the ſign *Virgo* about 4 minutes after four o'clock in morning.

On the ſame day the planet VENUS will be in conjunction with *η Virginis*, a ſtar of the third magnitude, in the ſouthern wing of the Virgin, ſituated in longitude $6^s..2^o..5'..43''$. The latitude of Venus being $34'..4''$ north, and that of *η Virginis* $1^o..22'..24''$ north, the neareſt approach of their centers will be $48'..2,''$ and the planet will paſs to the ſouth of the ſtar.

Thursday, August 25th.

About 12 minutes after 11 o'clock in the evening, the Moon will be in conjunction with *Antares*, or *α Scorpionis*, a ſtar of the firſt magnitude in the heart of the Scorpion.

Edinburgh,
July 25th, 1803. *D. B.*

IBRAHIM: *an Oriental* TALE

A PROFOUND peace had reigned in Shirvan, a province of Perſia: its happy inhabitants enjoyed quietly all thoſe advantages which a wiſe prince knows how to procure to his ſubjects. His name was Ibrahim: wholly intent on the happineſs of his people, he tempered his authority with excellent laws; attentively watched over his miniſters that they might render impartial juſtice to all, encouraged induſtry in agriculture and arts, and wiſely diſtributed rewards and puniſhments as found requiſite; by theſe means he had fixed on a ſolid baſis the ſecurity and tranquillity of every part of his dominions, and introduced into them a joyful and happy proſperity. While that nation was in the ſummit of its felicity, and unanimouſly poured forth bleſſings, dictated by tender gratitude, on their ſovereign, news was brought of ſuch a nature as to cauſe the utmoſt conſternation.

The haughty Tamerlane, who had then made himſelf the terror of Aſia, eager to extend ſtill more the boundaries of his empire, was approaching the province of Shirvan with a numerous army to ſubdue it, and add that to his other conqueſts. At the ſorrowful news, Ibrahim, much more uneaſy for his people, whom he ſaw threatned with the worſt of ills, than for himſelf, aſſembled without delay his miniſters in counſel, in order to delibera e upon what was to be done. Oſman, the general of his army, a haughty and valiant man, cried out immediately—War, war, muſt be declared. Let the fierce Tamerlane come, it is here that he ſhall find who can at laſt pull down his pride. No one, O King! among us will refuſe to ſhed his blood to the laſt drop, for thee, for thy children, for our fields, for our country. The proud foe ſhall ſee how hard it is to fight againſt a nation determined to ſacrifice all, ſooner than ſubmit to his cruel and abhorred yoke. When the magnanimous warrior had reſeated himſelf, Uſbec, the keeper of the royal treaſures, roſe and ſaid—I, Sire, before all, offer for thee my blood, my life, if thou doeſt decide for war, and thinkeſt by ſuch a meaſure to ſave us. However, againſt ſo powerful an army, flushed by repeated victories, how can our people, ſo inferior in numbers, and by a long peace unaccuſtomed to warlike enterpriſes, oppoſe a proper reſiſtance? Peace, I therefore think it would be adviſible to aſk for, if any other can be hoped from the cruel Tamerlane but what ariſes from an intolerable and diſgraceful ſlavery. I ſee no refuge but in flight. Thy treaſures and thy royal perſon muſt be ſpeedily ſheltered in other

other regions; we, as faithful ſubjects, will follow thy ſteps wherever it may pleaſe thee to retire. Tamerlane will not make a long ſtay in an empty kingdom; his ambition will carry him to make more diſtant conqueſts; and when the ſtorm is paſt, heaven may open us a way to return to our poſſeſſions, and our former abodes. The opinions of the grandees were divided between the two oppoſite parties; ſome were for oppoſing force and intrepidity to the forces of Tamerlane; others thought it wiſer to avoid his yoke by flight. Ibrahim, having heard the very different propoſals, ſaid, I commend the ſpirit and valour of thoſe who are ready bravely to expoſe their lives for their country; and by ſuch a proof my love toward you would increaſe in a high degree, if it were capable of augmentation; but that very love I bear you, will not ſuffer me to ſee blood, that is ſo dear to me, ſhed in my behalf. It is true, that flight could ſhelter me from his power, but the rage of Tamerlane would fall much more cruelly upon the unhappy people that remained expoſed to his fury. I thank heaven for ſuggeſting to me a better thought to ſave you all. You ſhall ſoon be acquainted with it; meanwhile pray fervently to heaven to ſecond my vows.

The council being diſſolved, he immediately began preparing gifts of the richeſt kind, and with them reſolved to go to meet Tamerlane, in order to obtain the ſafety of his people. Tamerlane had commanded that invariably the preſents offered to him ſhould be nine in number. Ibrahim, conforming that to law, preſented himſelf to him, and offered for his acceptance, nine beautiful horſes, richly adorned with gold and pearls; nine leopards trained for chace, all having fine golden collars; nine ſilken tents elegantly embroidered with gold and ſilver; nine India carpets worked in the moſt maſterly ſtyle; nine golden veſſels ſet with precious ſtones of high value; and in the ſame manner were his other gifts, all extremely rich and of ſingular workmanſhip. Finally, he preſented to him ſome ſlaves, but they were only eight in number. Where is the other ſlave? aſked then fiercely the Tartarian King. He is at thy feet, ſaid Ibrahim, proſtrating himſelf before him. Thou wilt have no ſlave more ſubmiſſive, nor more faithful; and my chains will be welcome to me, if by them I can obtain favour and ſecurity for my diſtreſſed people, from thy wrath. O! mighty Tamerlane! have pity on them alone, let them be free from all inſult; and as for myſelf, diſpoſe of me as thou pleaſeſt; I am already thine. Moved by this behaviour, that haughty ſoul, naturally fierce, was totally changed; he raiſed Ibrahim, and ſaid: A very different lot than ſlavery is due to ſuch exalted virtue. Thou ſhalt be the firſt among my intimate friends: I ſhall regard thee as a brother, as a father. Return joyfully to thy people: continue to render them happy as thou haſt done till now.

If my fate did not call me to more extenſive and glorious enterpriſes, my greateſt pleaſure would be to live in a ſmall kingdom, doing all my endeavours to imitate thee.

Poetry.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

THE

DRUIDS.

A DRAMATIC ODE.

Time;—*During the period of the Roman invaſion.*

Scene;—*The banks of the Carron.*

CHORUS.

NIGHT involves the troubled ſkies,
Hoary-fathers, come, ariſe!
The miſts along the mountains move;
Haſten to the hallow'd grove;
Gleaming, ſee the fiery cloud;
Hark! the thunder deep and loud,
Calls you to the ſolemn cells,
Midnight prayers and midnight ſpells!
The gods! the gods in ſtorms ariſe,
Haſte, appeaſe by ſacrifice.

The Chief of the Druids advances into the Sacred Circle and prays:

"Thou, whoſe ſhadow is the night,
Who involves in ſtorms the air!
Eternal Father! God of light!
Hear! oh hear thy children's prayer!
Thou, who bid'ſt the thunders roll!
Thou, whoſe arm is ſtrong to ſave!

Nerve

Nerve the Caledonian ſoul;
Shield, direct, preſerve the brave!

Should the Roman now prevail,—
Should we ſleep in heroes' graves;
May our children hear the tale,
Hear, and dread the name of ſlaves!

Kindling at the noble deed,
Worthy of their fathers' name,
I earn to conquer or to bleed,
Emulate our deathleſs fame!

In thy heav'nly airy halls,
Where our fathers are at reſt,
May each hero, as he falls,
Meet and mingle with the bleſt!"

.....

The whole body of the Druids advance ſinging:

We do not aſk dominion, wealth, or power,
No proſtrate realms, no univerſal ſway;
We aſk no ſkies where tempeſts never low'r,
Where cluſt'ring vines ſwell to the ſolar ray.

No gold our mountains or our vallies boaſt,
No fertile fields, no num'rous herds have we;
No golden vallies ſkirt our ſea-girt coaſt;
Our only wiſh and riches—to be FREE!

CHORUS.

Daſhing wild the rough cliffs o'er,
Hark! the madd'ning Carron's roar!
While the waning moon's pale ray,
Shows the foam, and flits away:
Through the conſecrated ground,
Th' affrighted roes in terror bound:
The ſpirits ſhriek! the branches move!
Inſpiration fills the grove.

The Reſponſe.

As the hoarſe-ſounding ſurges, that daſh on wild Kilda,
When the tempeſt is huſh'd, and the ſtorm is o'er,
At the foot of her rocks, their rage ſpent, foam mildly,
Or kiſs, in ſoft murmurs, the pebbly ſhore.

So Rome's haughty banners, that now are unfurl'd;
Her ravaging legions, now bathed in gore;
Her armies that now are the dread of the world,
Enfeebled, ſhall ſink, and ſpread terror no more!

And while, on thy boſom, bleak Scotia ſhall flouriſh,
The Arts, that ennoble, enrich, and refine;
Thy ſons and fair daughters, proud ſtriving to nouriſh,
The fav'rites of ſcience and genius divine!

Then fell deva ſtation ſhall ravage Rome's bowers;
Her proud ſmiling plains be converted to fens;
The Virtues and Graces ſhall deck thy glad hours,
And the ſweet voice of freedom be heard in thy glens!

CHORUS.

O'er the low'ring face of heav'n,
The black'ning rain,—big clouds are driven,—
The pine-tree thunders down the ſteep,—
O'er the hills the ſtorms ſweep;
Now it pours,—the guſhing rain
Burſts in torrents on the plain:
His aged locks wave in the ſtorm,
The hoary druid's awful form,
Glowing with prophetic fire,
Strikes the harp,—the gods inſpire!

THE DRUID'S SONG *.

Ignorance, with fable wing,
Shall o'er Scotia's mountains ſpread;
Superſtition, dark, ſhall fling,
Baneful horrors on her head.

Thro' the ſullen monkiſh gloom,
See what awful phantoms riſe!
Burſting from the unknown tomb,
Mingling groans—expiring ſighs!

Diſcord rears her ſnaky creſt,
Through thy native blood ſhe wades;—
From ice-bound coaſts the Daniſh peſt,
Breathing rapine, next invades.

Hark, the ſtrains! a foreign bard,
Touches horror's deepeſt ſtring!
What the dreadful ſounds I heard?
Birnam!—'tis thy murder'd king!—

Oh, lov'd Scotia! doom'd to bleed;
Thy ſons direct the foreign blow;
Edward comes!—'tis ſo decreed,—
See thy haughty ſpirit bow!

Again thy awful Lion wakes,
And thunders o'er the proſtrate land,
London hears, and Stirling ſhakes;
Slaughter raves on Fortha's ſtrand.

Revenge! revenge! betray'd, he dies!
With him periſh Edward's name!
Scotia's hero,—Bruce, ariſe!
Glory waits to crown thy name.

Bannockburn ſhall declare
How faſt the ſlaves of tyrants flee,
England echoes to deſpair;—
Scotia is for ever free!

Thy country's honour and her ſhame!
Friend of every poliſh'd muſe,

Twine

* A ſketch of the moſt remarkable æras and events in the hiſtory of Scotland, from the time at which the Druid is ſuppoſed to ſing, down to the preſent day.

Twine the wreath for James's name,
While the tear that wreath bedews.—
Now unfold a tale of wo;—
Lovely Queen! I mourn for thee!
Griefs await thee—ah! you go
To exile, priſon, miſery!

But thy race ſhall fill the throne
Where their fated mother bled;
Wide o'er regions yet unknown,
Shall their vaſt dominion ſpread.

Europe ſhall, admiring, ſee
Cloſely bound in friendſhip's chain,
Siſter nations great and free,
Ride, triumphant, o'er the main.

When Anarchy's infernal bands,
Murder, rapine, in their train:
O'er proſtrate ſlaves, in other lands,
Fix their deſolating reign;

Firm as thy rocks ſublime and grand,
When the bolt of heav'n is hurl'd,
Unmov'd, undaunted, thou ſhalt ſtand,
And fall but with a falling world!

Final Chorus.

The wild winds are huſh'd, and the ſtorm is ſtill;
The dark ſurcharg'd clouds are now leaving the ſky:
The diſtant-heard torrent now roars down the hill,
And the brown-rolling Carron's hoarſe murmuring nigh.

The dim-ſmiling ghoſts of the heroes retire,
But their heavenly accents ſtill dwell on the ſoul:—
"Our footſteps purſue, to our high halls aſpire,
"So your fame down time's torrent triumphant ſhall roll.

"Let proud independence beat high in each breaſt,
"The gift of your lives, dear as life's lateſt breath!
"Preſerve—leave untainted—the ſacred beheſt,
"Or hail with a welcome the arrow of death.

"The ſlaves of a tyrant, tho' caſed in ſteel,
"Wide floating their bright-beaming banners may wave,—
"No tender emotions like freemen they feel,
"They fall for no children—no country to ſave;—

"Wives, children, and country! how precious the tie!
"How dear to the breaſts of the free and the brave!
"Let this thought nerve each arm—for them dare to die,
"Their virtue, and honour, and freedom to ſave!"

'Tis done!—now once more ſee the break of the night,
With the faſt fleeting ſhades we muſt haſten away,
O'er the reddening ſky ſee the bright ſtreaks of light,
That again uſher in the great ruler of day!

A. J.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

TO THE

GENIUS OF BRITAIN.

GENIUS of Britain! ſpread thy guardian wing
O'er thy lov'd iſle, and round thy fav'rite King!
O! pour in Britain's wounds the healing balm;
Smooth her rough paſſions, and her diſcords calm;
Give her (nor, oh! the pious wiſh diſclaim,)
Or war with triumph, or a peace with fame,
Her ſacred rights, ſtill teach her to defend,
And ſcorn that foe ſhe cannot make a friend.

Where'er her cannons roar, or enſigns fly,
Plant dread and fight, and each pale terror nigh;
Let Gallia tremble, and Batavia fear,
When glorious GEORGE's conqu'ring troops appear;
Touch ev'ry heart with thirſt of honeſt praiſe,
And love of honour more than length of days;
With Courage let her awe,—with Virtue charm,
Each realm that courts her ſmile, or flights her arm;

Not fond of Peace, if peace would but enſlave,
Not dreading War, if War alone can ſave.

July 14. 1803. *A. B.*

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

SONG.

AIR—*Rule, Britannia.*

BRITANNIA's trumpet ſounds again
To rouſe us to ſupport her cauſe;
T' aſſert dominion o'er the main,
And unimpair'd preſerve our laws.
For Britannia, Britannia rules the waves,
And Britons never will be ſlaves.

Let then our ſhips their ſails unfurl,
And ride triumphant o'er the ſea;
To France a loud defiance hurl,
And ſwear to periſh, or be free.
For Britannia, &c.

Let every tie we hold moſt dear,
Our GOD, our Country, and our King;

Exalt

Expel from hence each ſelfiſh fear,
And valour from reſentment ſpring.
For Britannia, &c.

United thus, let's laugh to ſcorn
The proud invader's taunting threat;
Still raiſe on high the exulting horn,
And triumph o'er the ſpoiler yet.
For Britannia, &c.

Let *Nelſon* raiſe his ſtandard high,
To crop freſh laurels as before;
Let *Duncan*'s ſtreaming banners fly,
Whilſt loud the thundering cannons roar.
For Britannia, &c.

Let the bold Highland troops prepare
To ſcourge once more the treach'rous foe;
Whilſt every Britiſh heart ſhall ſhare
The taſk of working Gallia's woe.
For Britannia, &c.

Then the proud Conſul ſhall bewail
Of his fond hopes the way-ward fate;
And find ambition's ſchemes may fail,
That ſtill Britannia can be great
That Britannia, Britannia rules the waves,
And Britons never will be ſlaves.

IV.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

A

NORTHERN WAR-SONG.

SEE, the ravens all black'ning around,
How they croak aloud for our blood;
They ſoon ſhall deſcend to the ground,
And ſeize, for their war-ſong, their food.

Let us ruſh, let us ruſh to the fray,
And hear the heart-groans of the plain;
Let us feaſt on the fleſh of our prey,
And drink up the blood of the ſlain.

Let the bear-ſkin with which we are dreſt,
Remind us of death and of gore,
Let it clothe, as it flows round our breaſt,
As ſavage a heart as before.

See our ſwords, how they flaſh living light
On our ſtandards ſtreaming around;
They ſhall ruſt in the dew of the fight,
And be waſh'd in the tide of a wound.

But hark! how our foes' ſhouts increaſe,
Do they triumph already?—in vain;
We will teach them all ſhouting ſhall ceaſe,
But the dirge which they pour o'er their ſlain.

Mark, mark in the weſt, yonder ſun,
How redden'd with death-fire he gleams:
He ſhall ſink ere the battle be done,
But their ghoſts ſhall deſcend on his beams.

Their blood in red rills ſhall flow down,
To drench all the graſs of the plain;
Each flow'r ſhall grow ſtiff with the ſun,
And when the breeze waves it, complain.

But let us ruſh on to the fight,
To conquer,—perchance, or to die;
If we fall in the field,—it is right,
Our ſpirits ſhall mount up on high.

There we ſhall behold from afar
Our country's foe dead on the plain;
We will joy in the muſic of war,
And laugh at the groans of the ſlain.

Our bards ſhall reſound to *old time*,
The deeds which each warrior hath done,
And his ſire, who awaits him above,
Shall quaff * to the fame of his ſon.

Simon Square. *J. M.*

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

A

MOTHER's ADDRESS

TO HER CHILD, HUGGING A DOLL.

SWEET infant mother, of thy babe too fond,
(If faults in breathing innocence be found,)
Why doſt thou dreſs it ſtill, with ceaſeleſs toil,
And laugh alone, to raiſe an infant ſmile?
Why doſt thou hug it to thy empty breaſt,
And ſhudder when the rude would break its reſt?
Sure, it is ſpeechleſs and inanimate,
And cannot feel thy love or dread thy hate.
'Tis nature ſpeaks aloud, (ere fellow wo
Has taught the intereſted tear to flow
For others' grief, rais'd oft'neſt by our own,)
And pulls the ſelf-mail'd ſceptic from his throne.
She bids thee every form with kindneſs ſcan
Which wears the ſacred characters of *man!*
Thou ſhalt be a mother!—I was once like thee,
With all the infant's heart-warm'd ſympathy;
But in an evil hour I was betray'd,
And thro' the world in heavineſs I ſtray'd;
"The world was not my friend," the proud one's ſcorn,
Was too ſevere and cruel to be borne.

Then,

* It was an article in the religious creed of the ancient Scandinavians, that when a warrior died in defence of his country, he might expect to be rewarded in his future ſtate of exiſtence with a *cup* made of the *ſkull* of his enemy, whom he had ſlain in battle, from which he would have the pleaſure of drinking his nectar. How great an influence muſt ſuch an opinion have had on every branch of their conduct; and, in particular, how muſt it have tended to exaſperate their ferocity and their love of revenge!

Then, then I learn'd my aching heart to steel,
Againſt each pang but what I inward feel.
Simon Square, June 23. *J. M.*

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

EPITAPH
ON A *HARE*.

HERE lies, whom hound did ne'er purſue.
Nor ſwifter greyhound follow;
Whoſe foot ne'er tainted morning dew,
Nor e'er heard huntſman hollo!

Tiney, the furlieſt of his kind,
Who, nurs'd with tender care,
And to domeſtic hounds confin'd,
Was yet a wild jack-hare.

Though duly from my hand he took
His pittance ev'ry night:
He did it with a jealous look,
And when he could, would bite.

His diet was of wheaten bread,
And milk, and oats, and ſtraw;
Thiſtles or lettuces inſtead,
And ſand to cleanſe his maw.

A turkey-carpet was his lawn,
Whereon he us'd to bound:
To ſkip and gambol like a fawn,
And ſwing himſelf around.

But now, beneath this walnut ſhade
He finds his long, laſt home;
And waits, in ſnug concealment laid,
Till gentler puſs ſhall come.

He, in his turn, muſt feel the ſhocks
From which no care can ſave:
And partner once of Tiney's box,
Be partner of his grave.

Edinburgh, July 15. 1803. TREBOR.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

AN ADDRESS,

Intended to have been recited by Maſter THOMAS ELDER BAIRD:

As Dux of the Higheſt Claſs, at an Examination of Mr FULTON'*s Pupils, on the* 17*th of June* 1803*.

AS callow neſtlings firſt their pinions try,
In narrow flights beneath the parent's eye;
And tune to melody their infant throats,
While elder ſongſters lead the erring notes:
Who mark with rapture how the ſong improves,
Rings thro' the ſky and charms the echoing groves;—
So we, beneath a kind Preceptor's care,
Our "wood-notes wild" for higher taſks prepare;
And, O! to yield his heart the pure joy,
May we inſtruction's precious hour employ:
And to his gladden'd ear, in after days,
Its ſweeteſt muſic bring—his pupil's praiſe.
May ſome in ſacred education ſhine,
With human art enforcing truth divine;
Some fire the patriot, ſome the forum guide;
Some o'er a liſt'ning ſenate's will preſide;
While he, (the tear of triumph on his cheek,)
Exclaims, "'Twas I who taught the boy to ſpeak."

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

IMPROMPTU,

To H. W. TYTLER, M.D.

On reading his Manuſcript Tranſlation of the PUNICIS *of* CAIUS SILIUS ITALICUS *into Engliſh Verſe, and his Poem juſt Published, entitled, 'The Voyage Home from the Cape of Good Hope."*

——*Vires acquirit eundo.*——

By EAGLESFIELD SMITH, *Eſq.*

AS dews of eve, unto the opening flow'r,
That droop'd at noon, to ſcorching Phebus' ray,
So ſweet to me, ſtole from the muſe's bow'r,
The ſounds, that ſooth'd each anxious thought away.
O, Tytler! born to ſoar on wing ſublime,
Why cull the ſweets of antient claſſic lore?
Tranſlations fade before the ſcythe of time,
Tho' now they flouriſh, ſoon ſhall pleaſe no more †.
And me they pleaſe; and, for thy *own* ſweet lays,
Accept this tribute of ingenuous praiſe.
Edinburgh, July 6. 1803.

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---

* By an accident, this addreſs was not received from the Author, in the country, till too late for the occaſion.

† Our ſons their fathers' failing language ſee;
And what now Chaucer is, ſhall Dryden be.—POPE.

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Mr Jameson, author of the Mineralogy of the Scottiſh Iſles, is about to publiſh a work entitled, a Natural Hiſtory of Foſſils, according to the ſyſtem of the celebrated Profeſſor Werner of Freyberg. As Mr Jameſon ſtudied two years under that illuſtrious Naturaliſt, he will, undoubtedly, be able to preſent to the public a work free from the errors and imperfections of Wiedeman, Emmerling, and Brochant.

The report lately circulated of the death of Humboldt, the celebrated traveller, has been contradicted. Letters dated at Lima, have been received by ſome of his friends at Paris, which mention that he propoſed to return to Europe about the month of September next.

Dr Percival, of Manchеſter, has in the preſs, and nearly ready for publication, a work which will comprehend a general ſyſtem of Medical Ethics.

Mr Bristed, of the Inner Temple, has long been preparing for the preſs, his Anthroplanomenos or Pedeſtrian Tour in the Highlands of Scotland in 1801.

The poſthumous works of the late Dr Hunter, author of Sacred Biography, &c. will appear in the courſe of the ſummer.

The Rev Mr Cartwright is preparing a new edition of his popular tale of Armine and Elvira, with other unpubliſhed poems.

PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Saturday, June 18.

DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

Lord Hobart delivered a Meſſage from his Majeſty nearly in the following words:

"GEORGE R.

"His Majeſty thinks proper to acquaint the Houſe of Lords, that, for the more effectual defence and ſecurity of the United Kingdom againſt the avowed deſigns of the enemy, he deems it neceſſary to reſort to ſuch means as are beſt calculated for a vigorous proſecution of the War; and, for this purpoſe, that a ſtrong additional force ſhould be forthwith raiſed and aſſembled. His Majeſty therefore recommends this ſubject to the conſideration of the Houſe of Lords, and relies, with perfect confidence on the zeal and public ſpirit of their Lordſhips, that they will concur in the adoption of ſuch meaſures as ſhall appear to them moſt effectual for theſe ends, and for carrying the ſame into execution with the leaſt poſſible delay. G. R."

The Meſſage was to be taken into conſideration on Monday.

Mon-

Monday, June 20.

DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

Lord Hobart roſe to move an addreſs to his Majeſty on the occaſion of his moſt gracious Meſſage. Whatever difference of opinion might obtain as to the manner in which the force recommended in his Majeſty's Meſſage ſhould be raiſed, he was ſure there could be but one ſentiment as to the neceſſity of having recourſe to ſuch a meaſure;—and concluded by moving a correſponding Addreſs to his Majeſty, on his moſt gracious Meſſage, which was agreed to unanimouſly.

Saturday, July 1.

Sir James St. Clair Erſkine, attended by ſeveral other Members, brought up from the Commons the Scots Additional Army of Reſerve Bill, which was forthwith, on the motion of Lord Hobart, read a firſt time.

Monday, July 4.

ARMY OF RESERVE BILL.

The Bill was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow; when the Bills for Scotland and Ireland will alſo be read a third time and paſſed.

Friday, July 8.

The Earl of Suffolk adverted to the 800 men voted by the City of London, as its quota for protecting their native land. Good God! exclaimed his Lordſhip, is it poſſible that the City of London ſhould feel ſuch apathy at this moſt perilous time? Is it thus ſhe conveys the effuſion of her Loyalty to her Sovereign? Is it with eight hundred men ſhe teſtifies her Patriotiſm to the Empire?—What, ſhall it be ſaid by the preſent generation, or by poſterity, that the City of London came forward with the paultry ſum which would raiſe 800 men only, when its ruin was denounced by the haughty and deſperate enemy? If a ſenſe of honour could not ſtimulate them to exertion, if the ſpirit of independence which actuated their anceſtors was no longer felt, a ſenſe of danger at leaſt ought to frighten them to come forward with a larger contribution. He thought 20,000 men, according to the coldeſt calculation, as ſmall a number as ſhould be provided by the city; he would have half the Officers of this army appointed by the Crown, and the other half by the City. At this awful criſis, when every thing we value and hold moſt dear were likely to be at iſſue in the conteſt, could any ſacrifice be deemed too great, or any exertions conſideredeven commenſurate with our danger? If not, ſurely then the City of London has failed in its duty to its King, in the regard it ſhould owe the Conſtitution; it has deſerted the reſt of the country, and ſhamefully coiled itſelf up. When its population, its reſources, and wealth were conſidered, what quota, he ſhould aſk, could 800 men be conſidered?—The population of the country in which he was a proprietor, did not exceed 100,000, and yet its quota, amounted to 1000 men. It was, the Noble Earl inſiſted, indiſpenſably incumbent on the City of London, as the heart of the Empire, to ſet a noble and diſintereſted example to every other part; the ſpirit, the feelings, and patriotiſm of the Capital would pervade all quarters, and ſurcharge, as it were, the public mind with electric fluid, that ſhould burſt with its vengeance on the Gallic Legions.

The Earl of Moira replied, that the Noble Earl (Suffolk) had certainly miſconceived the ground on which the City of London had voted only 800 men for the Army of Reſerve. It was done with a view not to embarraſs the plan of Government, or anticipate its intentions on the ſubject of patriotic offers. The 800 men voted by the City of London, he could aſſure the Noble Earl, upon the moſt unequivocal authority, were intended merely as the quota under the late bill, and would not operate as a bar againſt ſuch further contribution and ſupport as the intereſt and ſafety of the country might require. The City of London had always exhibited a proud example of Loyalty to the beſt of Sovereigns, of a love for their Conſtitution and Liberty.—His Lordſhip concluded by declaring his conviction that there was now only one common reſolution of reſiſtance to the common foe.

Lord Hobart ſaid, that the Noble Lord (Suffolk) had completely miſtaken the object of the City of London in raiſing the 800 men alluded to. This force was merely its quota of men for the Army of Reſerve, upon the bill which had lately paſſed. He was perſuaded that the City of London did not mean to limit its exertions to the number of troops which had already been mentioned, but would come forward with an energy and liberality becoming the Capital of a great Empire.

HOUSE

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Saturday, June 18.

DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer delivered a moſt gracious communication from his Majeſty to the ſame effect as that delivered by Lord Hubart in the Houſe of Lords, (inſerted p. 63.) which was ordered to be taken into conſideration on Monday.

Monday, June 20.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee on the King's Meſſage of Saturday laſt, relative to the defence of the country.

The Secretary at War obſerved, that the firſt object of the Meſſage was to provide for the defence of the country, and the ſecond to ſet at liberty as great a diſpoſable force as poſſible.

He therefore propoſed the following plan of Defence, that an army of reſerve of 50,000 men ſhould be raiſed. Forty thouſand in Great Britain, and 10,000 in Ireland. This force, organized as he ſhould deſcribe, would, under the bleſſing of Providence, completely protect the country againſt any foreign invaſion. Our military ſyſtem, he was convinced, ought to undergo a complete change. Our force was never equal to the faculties of the country, nor available to the extent wanted. With regard to the force now to be raiſed, their ſervice ſhould be extended to every part of the United Kingdom.

It was propoſed to levy 40,000 for Great Britain, and 10,000 for Ireland, being exactly what the Militia conſiſted of before the late augmentation Act. It was intended, that out of the number, 3000 ſhould be raiſed by London, the Tower-Hamlets, and the Cinque Ports, which latter had never contributed towards the Militia. Under the Act of Geo. III. including the Supplementary Militia, the whole amount for England was 94,682; for Scotland, 6000.—Total raiſed by ballot, 100,000 men. Volunteers, 14,000, making in the whole 114,000. There were at preſent in the Militia,

In England - -	40,963
Scotland - - -	8,000
Supplementary - -	24,000
Total -	72,963
Add to be now raiſed -	40,000
Total -	112,963

The exemptions from the ballot were as follows, and upon the ſame plan as when the Supplementary Militia were raiſed. Every commiſſioned officer in the navy or army, or thoſe on the half-pay of the army, navy, or marines; the reſident members of the various univerſities, the clergy, licenſed teachers, with ſome diſtinctions; all articled clerks, prior to the 16th of June, apprentices, profeſſional ſeamen, and ſeafaring men; all thoſe muſtered and trained in the ſeveral dock-yards. Every poor man having more than one child under ten years of age, born in lawful wedlock. The next exemption related to the volunteers and yeomanry; he felt every gratitude to thoſe corps, for their promptitude and public ſpirit, but were they to be wholly exempted, the indulgence would be carried too far. It was propoſed, therefore, that the exemption ſhould be extended to thoſe only who had been enrolled on or before the 16th of June, and to thoſe, the ſervices of whoſe regiments were not confined to the place where they were embodied, but extended to the whole of the military diſtrict.—

The queſtions were put, and agreed to, and Bills ordered to be brought in.

Wednesday, June 22.

The bill for making proviſion for the widows of Writers to the Signet in Scotland was read a third time and paſſed.

Mr Stanhope wiſhed to know whether in the Income Bill reſpecting Land, there was to be any proviſion in favour of perſons paying Intereſt upon Debts.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, it was provided in the Bill, that deduction ſhould be made for charges upon Land, and it would be a fit ſubject for conſideration how far that exemption ſhould be extended to other charges.

Mr Rose wiſhed to know whether, in the Perſonal Property Bill, any exemption was made in favour of the Founded Property of the Friendly Societies. There was a conſiderable alarm upon the ſubject; and he therefore hoped the Right Hon. Gentleman would, by his anſwer, relieve his apprehenſions upon the ſubject.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, he was happy to ſtate that it was intended to propoſe an exemption in favour of the Friendly Societies, and of the

ſtock

ſtock belonging to Charitable Inſtitutions.

Thurſday, June 23.

ASSESSED TAXES.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the following Duties:—

	£.	s.
On all perſons kept in the capacity of travellers or riders, where only one is kept -	2	2
On all above one - -	3	3
On ſhopmen of more ſalary than 20l. a year, where only one is kept - -	1	1
All over - - -	2	2
On ſervants kept by perſons dealing wholeſale and retail for carrying out goods -	1	1
Every Waiter kept in Taverns and Coffee-houſes, except extraordinary waiters, -	2	2

The Reſolutions were agreed to.

Wedneſday, June 29.

Mr J. H. Browne moved, that a ſum, not exceeding 20,000l. be granted to his Majeſty for the purpoſe of opening a Navigable canal acroſs the Highlands of Scotland, from the Eaſtern to the Weſtern Sea, by the way of Fort William and Inverneſs. The project, he ſaid, at firſt might appear not only arduous, but impracticable; but it appeared upon a minute ſurvey, that though the tract through which this canal was intended to paſs was extremely mountainous, yet there was a chain of deep valleys to favour the operation, and thoſe containing, in the line of 59 miles (which was to be the extent of the navigation from ſea to ſea) 29 miles of lakes, which were of unfathomable depth, and capable of navigating the largeſt ſhips in the Navy of England. The remaining line to be artificially cut was but 20½ miles, which it was propoſed to make 20 feet deep, and of a proportionate width, navigable for ſhips of war. This work, in its operation, would be attended with much leſs difficulty, and with infinitely leſs expence in proportion, than the Royal Junction, and many other Canals, cut through different parts of this Country; for the higheſt point of land through which this cut was propoſed to be made, was but 100 feet above the level of the ſea at high water. The advantages of this meaſure, when completed, would not only be of incalculable benefit to that part of the United Kingdom, but of the utmoſt importance to the commerce and naval operations of the Empire. It would not only enſure, without riſk or uncertainty, the paſſage of the whole Baltic and North Sea trade to the Iriſh Channel in ſeven days, during the Summer months, which by the preſent dangerous navigation, round by the Shetland and Orkney Iſlands, cannot be effected in leſs than a fortnight or three weeks; and in the ſtormy months, in twelve days at fartheſt, that conveyance which, by the old navigation, can rarely be effected in leſs than three months, and this with the moſt imminent riſk and frequently immenſe loſs, not only of valuable ſhips and cargoes, but of the invaluable lives of able Britiſh ſeamen; and upon the moſt accurate calculation which could be made, the whole expence would not exceed the amount of loſſes by ſhipwreck on the average of the laſt five years.

The Motion was agreed to Unanimouſly.

Friday July 1.

The Secretary at War moved the Order of the Scots Army of Reſerve Bill.

Mr Charles Grant expreſſed a wiſh to know for the ſatisfaction of his Conſtituents, the ſcale on which the proportion had been taken for ballotting the men for Scotland under this Bill

The Secretary at War explained it to be on the principle which he had originally opened, when he moved for leave to bring in the Bill, which was to raiſe at the rate of 84 men out of every 10,000 of the male population, that was to ſay, 84 with the variation of no more than 16 either over or under, upon the number of any County or Diſtrict. He was aware that this produced ſome diſproportion in the Diſtricts, and was rather remarkable in the caſe of the County of Inverneſs, which now would be called upon to furniſh 58 men more than they would have been called upon to do according to the mode in which this meaſure was originally opened.

Mr W. Dundas approved of the Bill, and thought that the proportion both for England and Scotland was the beſt that could be deviſed under all the circumſtances; and obſerved, that no other could be adopted without a new Liſt, which would have been productive of delay.

The bill was read a third time, and paſſed unanimouſly.

Monday

Monday, July 18.

ARMING THE PEOPLE.

The *Secretary at War* moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Defence Act of this ſeſſion, and to enable his Majeſty more effectually to exerciſe his undoubted prerogative of calling out the whole force of the country for its defence. The enemy has determined to invade England, and he would ſuppoſe that they ſucceeded in throwing a conſiderable body on ſome part of the coaſt. He would even ſuppoſe their tranſports to be diſperſed, and in ſuch a ſituation that they might land 50,000 men, more or leſs. Although a gueſs might be pretty generally entertained whereabouts they might make ſuch an attempt, ſtill, ſuch a circumſtance ought not to be at all relied on; but the country ought to be armed at all points, ready to repel them whenever they might endeavour to land. In ſuch circumſtances, the beſt mode of reſiſtance was what he had juſt ſtated, to be prepared in every direction. We ought to have line on line, legion on legion, army on army, in order to make up the deficiency which would be occaſioned by thoſe who might fall in the glorious ſtruggle. If the country was invaded, the duty in the field would be moſt arduous and ſevere. It would, in ſuch a caſe, be impoſſible to look to any mode of recruiting, not even the ballot itſelf. On the contrary, the King's prerogative would, of neceſſity, be put in full force. It was intended that the Lieutenancy of the counties ſhould meet as ſoon as poſſible, in order to enrol all men between the ages of 17 and 55. He ſhould divide theſe men into four claſſes. The firſt would contain all the young men from 17 to 30, unmarried, and without children. The ſecond would comprehend all men from 30 to 50, unmarried and without children. The third claſs would be compoſed of all from 17 to 30, married, and who had children; and the fourth claſs would conſiſt of all men of other deſcriptions, from 17 to 55. The liſts made up by the Lieutenancies would diſtinguiſh Clergymen, thoſe ſerving in the Army of Reſerve, the Militia, or in any Volunteer Corps, whoſe offer of ſervice had been approved of and accepted by his Majeſty; the liſts would alſo diſtinguiſh thoſe ſerving in the Militia by ſubſtitutes, becauſe a man ſerving in that manner, either in the Militia or the Army of Reſerve, had the public faith pledged to his exemption. The time of their ſervice would, he truſted, be ſhort, being merely intended until the extermination of the enemy. When the men firſt aſſembled, it was intended they ſhould receive a bounty of two guineas from the Receiver General of the county, for the purpoſe of ſupplying them with neceſſaries, and when about to return home, ſhould be entitled to an additional guinea to carry them to their friends. It was propoſed, that the young men compoſing the firſt claſs, ſhould be drilled and exerciſed once a week, and that their arms ſhould be depoſited in the different pariſh churches, or in ſome other receptacle where they would be ſafe. It was alſo intended, that to every 120 men there ſhould be appointed a Captain, two Lieutenants, and an Enſign, ſubject to his Majeſty's approbation; it was alſo in contemplation, that the drills ſhould take place every Sunday, between Lady-Day and Michaelmas.

Leave was given Unanimouſly to bring in the Bill. The Bill was then brought in and read a firſt time. The Secretary at War then expreſſed a wiſh that no objection would be made to now reading the Bill a ſecond time, committing it *pro forma*. Read a ſecond time, and committed, and ordered to be printed.

Wednesday, July 20.

The *Secretary at War* moved the Order of the Day for the farther conſideration of the Report of the Committee on the General Defence Bill.

A long diſcuſſion aroſe upon the ſpecifying of Sunday in the Bill, in which Mr Wilberforce bore a very conſpicuous part. He obſerved, that at this time union was moſt deſirable. Now there were many ſects here, and almoſt the whole population of Scotland, who would not conſent to exerciſe and train on Sundays. He therefore objected to that word in the Bill. Sir J. Pulteney, Sir W. Erſkine, Mr Kinnaird, Mr R. Thornton, General Maitland, Mr C. Grant, and others, corroborated the ſtatements of Mr Wilberforce reſpecting Scotland. Mr Pitt made a ſpeech of conſiderable length on the nature of the Sabbath, both in a political view, and as to the doctrines, in which he was warmly ſupported by Sir William Curtis, who profeſſed his higheſt reſpect for the ſacred obſervance of Sunday. It

ought

ought not to be a day of rioting and drunkenneſs; but if a lamb fall into a pit, we are to help it out. Works of neceſſity and charity muſt be done. Let people go to church at proper times, and then go and exerciſe, for the ſecurity of the country and the continuance of the Sunday in this country; ſuppoſing an enemy were to land on our ſhores, we ſhould then think we had been too ſcrupulous at ſuch a period, if we were to neglect endeavouring to acquire the means of effecting the ſalvation of our country on the Sunday.

The clauſe was then altered, that Sunday, (either before or after Divine Service,) or any other convenient day in the week ſhould be appointed in England, and any convenient day or days in the week in Scotland.

In the clauſe reſpecting the diſtance from which perſons were to aſſemble to be trained, four miles were ſubſtituted inſtead of three.

The Committee then paſſed through the ſeveral clauſes, with amendments.—Adjourned.

Thurſday, July 21.

Lord Hawkeſbury brought up the following Meſſage from his Majeſty:

GEORGE *R.*

"His Majeſty having taken into his conſideration the ſituation of the illuſtrious Houſe of Orange, the bonds of alliance and affinity which ſubſiſt between his Majeſty and that Houſe, the important ſervices which have been rendered by them to this country on ſo many occaſions, and the loſſes which they ſuſtained in the courſe of the laſt War, recommends theſe circumſtances to the ſerious attention of the Houſe of Commons; and his Majeſty relies on the juſtice and liberality of this Houſe, to enable him to make ſuch pecuniary allowances to this illuſtrious Family, as may appear to be warranted by a conſideration of their preſent ſituation, and of their claims on the generoſity of this country. G. R."

Lord Hawkeſbury moved, that his Majeſty's Meſſage ſhould be referred to a Committee of Supply.—Ordered.

Monthly Regiſter for *July* 1803.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

TURKEY.

Conſtantinople, June 10.

DURING the war againſt the French in Egypt, the Porte ſent thither about 20,000 Arnaut's, or Albanians. After the convention was concluded with the Beys, the Porte propoſed to recall theſe troops, which were now diminiſhed to the number of 16,000, but conſiderable arrears of pay being due to them, they mutinied, ſeized on the Palace and the treaſures of the Pacha, and made themſelves maſters of the forts and whole City of Cairo—not Alexandria, as was at firſt ſaid, the error aroſe from the Turks calling the cities of Cairo and Alexandria by the ſame name, except that to the former they add the epithet of Great. The Porte is in great conſternation at the loſs of the capital of Egypt, and has appointed the brother of Seid Aly, Pacha of Cairo, who will ſail in ten days with the fleet of the Captain Pacha.

FRANCE.

From the Moniteur.

PARIS, *July* 14.

Within twenty-four hours after the arrival of the Courier with the Convention of Suhlingen, relative to the Army of the King of England in Hanover, the Firſt Conſul ſent that Act to the Engliſh Government, in order to know if his Britannic Majeſty was willing to ratify it. Citizen Talleyrand, Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, wrote in conſequence to Lord Hawkeſbury the following letter:

Letter from the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs to Lord Hawkeſbury.

Paris, June 10, 1803.

"My Lord,

"After a ſlight Engagement with the troops of his Britannic Majeſty, the French

French army have occupied the Country of Hanover.

"The firſt Conſul having nothing in view but to obtain pledges for the Evacuation of Malta, and to labour to accompliſh the execution of the Treaty of Amiens, does not wiſh to make the ſubjects of his Britannic Majeſty experience all the rigours of War. The firſt Conſul cannot, however, ratify the Convention concluded between the French Army and that of his Majeſty, of which I have the honour to ſubjoin a Copy, until it has been ratified by his Britannic Majeſty; and in that caſe the Firſt Conſul charges me expreſsly to declare, that it is his intention that the army of the King of England, in Hanover, may be then exchanged againſt all the Sailors or ſoldiers which have been made priſoners by the Veſſels of his Majeſty.

"The Firſt Conſul will ſee with pain that his Britannic Majeſty, in refuſing to ratify the ſaid Convention, will oblige the French Government to treat the Country of Hanover with all the rigours of War, and as a Country which, left to itſelf, will be conquered without a Capitulation, and left to the diſcretion of the occupying Power.

"I wait with impatience, my Lord, for information from you reſpecting the intentions of his Britannic Majeſty.

"Receive, my Lord, the aſſurance of my very high conſideration.

TALLEYRAND."

General Mortier received at the ſame time orders to announce to the General of the Army of the King of England in Hanover, that the Firſt Conſul would not have any difficulty in ratifying the Convention of Suhligen as ſoon as his Britannic Majeſty ſhould have ratified it himſelf. There was not a ſingle man of ſenſe in Europe, who could doubt for an inſtant of the ratification of the King of England. The aſtoniſhment was therefore very great when the Anſwer of Lord Hawkeſbury was received.

Anſwer of Lord Hawkeſbury to the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, dated 15th June, 1803.

"SIR,

"I have laid before his Majeſty your letter of the 10th inſt. and I am ordered by his Majeſty to inform you, that as he has always conſidered the Character of Elector of Hanover, as diſtinct from his Character of King of Great Britain and Ireland, he cannot conſent to acquieſce in any act which could give a ſanction to the idea that he might be juſtly attacked in one capacity for the conduct which he might think it neceſſary to adopt in the other. This principle is not now advanced for the firſt time; it has been acknowledged by ſeveral Powers of Europe, and particularly by the French Government, who, in 1795, in conſequence of his Majeſty's acceſſion to the Treaty of Baſle, acknowledged his Neutrality, as Elector of Hanover, at the time they were at War with him in his quality of King of Great Britain. This principle was ſtill further confirmed by the conduct of his Majeſty on the occaſion of the Treaty of Luneville, and by the arrangements which lately took place relative to the German Indemnities, which ought to have for their object the Independence of the Empire, and which was ſolemnly guaranteed by the principal Powers of Europe, but in which his Majeſty, as King of Great Britain, took no part. Under theſe circumſtances, his Majeſty is determined, in his character of Elector of Hanover, to appeal to the Empire and to the Powers of Europe who guaranteed the Germannic Conſtitution, and conſequently his Rights and Poſſeſſions, as a Prince of the Empire.

"Until his Majeſty ſhall be acquainted with their ſentiments, he has commanded me to ſay, that in his character of Elector of Hanover he will ſcrupuloufly abſtain from every act which may be conſidered as contravening the ſtipulations contained in the Convention which was concluded on the 3d of June between the Deputies appointed by the Regency of Hanover and the French Government. I beg you will accept the aſſurances of the high conſideration with which I have the honour to be,

Your humble and obedient Servant

(Signed) "HAWKESBURY."

On the 30th June, General Mortier wrote to General Walmoden, informing him that the Convention of Suhlingen was annulled, ſummoning him to ſurrender, and deſiring a categorical anſwer in 24 hours.

Letter from General Mortier to the First Conſul, dated Head-quarters Luneburgh, July 6.

CITIZEN FIRST CONSUL,

I wrote on the 30th of June to Marſhal Walmoden, the letter of which ſubjoi

ſubjoin a copy. Baron De Bock, Colonel of the Regiment of Guards, came to me from him on the following day. He told me that the propoſition for his army to lay down their arms in order to be ſent priſoners of war into France, was of a nature ſo humiliating, that they preferred periſhing with their arms in their hands; that they had made ſufficient ſacrifices for their country by the capitulation of Suhlingen, that it was now time for them to do ſomething for their own honour; that the officers and the army were reduced to deſpair. M. De Bock then repreſented to me the extreme ſincerity with which the Hanoverians had ſcrupuloufly fulfilled all the articles of the convention of Suhlingen, ſo far as they concerned them; that their conduct with reſpect to us was free from any kind of reproach, and that it ought not to draw upon them the misfortunes with which I threatened them. I, on my part, exclaimed againſt the —— of the King of England, who had refuſed to ratify the convention of the 3d of June; that it was the Machiavelism of England alone which they ought to blame, and that it was the conſtant practice of that Government to ſacrifice them, as it had ſacrificed its friends on the Continent.

M. De Bock is a man full of honour and ſincerity. He told me that if I could make any acceptable propoſitions, ſuch as to ſend back a part of the army in ſix months, to keep a detachment of five or ſix thouſand men at Luneburg, &c. he believed the Marſhal would conſent to the arrangement. My anſwer was in the negative, and we parted. I had before made all my diſpoſitions for paſſing the river. A number of barques collected, as well on the Elbe as on the Elmenan, had afforded me ample means.—The enemy occupied a poſition between Steknitz and Bille.

It was on the night of the 4th that the general attack was to have taken place. The enemy had procured heavy artillery from Ratzburg, and had mounted all the batteries on the Elbe with it. I had cauſed counter batteries to be erected on my ſide; my troops were well diſpoſed, and every thing announced a happy iſſue, when Marſhal Walmoden ſent to offer me new propoſitions.

Citizen Firſt Conſul, the Hanoverian Army was reduced to deſpair; it implored your clemency. I thought you would with to treat it with goodneſs when abandoned by its own King. In the middle of the Elbe I made the ſubjoined Capitulation with Marſhal Walmoden. He ſigned it with an afflicted heart. You will perceive by it that his army has laid down their arms, that his cavalry is diſmounted, and ſurrenders to us near 4,000 excellent horſes. The ſoldiers returning to their homes, are to apply themſelves to agriculture, and are not to ſuffer any obſtruction. They will no longer be under the command of England.

Health and profound reſpect,

(Signed) *Ed. Mortier.*

P. S. It would be difficult to paint to you the ſituation of the fine regiment of the King of England's guards at the moment of diſmounting.

(By the Capitulation, the Hanoverian Army is to lay down its arms, which, with all the Artillery, is to be delivered up to the French. The horſes belonging to the Cavalry and Artillery are alſo to be delivered to the French. The Soldiers are to return to their reſpective homes, and to engage not to ſerve againſt the French until they are exchanged. The officers are to retain their ſwords, horſes, and baggage.)

HANOVER, *July* 6.

The French have already levied in ready-money two millions and a half of francs for the wants of the army. They are furniſhed, beſides, with complete clothing, &c. The French yeſterday morning occupied the Dutchy of Lunebourgh. The Hanoverian troops have executed the new Capitulation.

[The cremonial to be obſerved by the Clergy of the different towns when they receive the Firſt Conſul, is extremely curious, it is as follows:—]

(OFFICIAL.)

Paris, June 21.

The Firſt Conſul ſets out for Belgium. I ſend you the Ceremonial traced out by the Pontifical itſelf for his reception. We cannot render too much honour, and teſtify too much gratitude, reſpect, and love for the Chief of the nation, the Reſtorer of Religion, and the State. *Portalis.*"

Ceremonial to be obſerved for the reception of the Firſt Conſul in the Towns which he ſhall viſit.

The Biſhop, with his clergy, ſhall go to meet the Chief Conſul without the gate

gate of the town, and present to him the cross to be kissed; shall place him under a canopy, and conduct him in that manner to the principal church, chanting the anthem: *Ecce mitto Angelum meum qui præparabit viam meam ante faciem tuam,* [Behold, I send my Angel, who shall prepare my way before the,] with hymns or psalms analogous to the ceremony. Holy water shall be presented to the Chief Consul at the door of the church; he shall touch the holy water stick with his finger, and make the sign of the cross. Holy water shall be given also to the Consul's suite, not by presentation but by aspersion, making a gentle inclination, without changing place. It shall be given also to Madame Bonaparte by presentation, if she be present, and immediately after the Chief Consul. The Chief Consul shall then be conducted to the Grand Altar, where he shall kneel under a canopy prepared for him. The Bishop shall ascend on the left side of the Altar and chaunt in the usual tone, with his head bare, and looking towards the company, the following verses and prayer:—[here follows the Prayer and Psalms to be used for the safety of the Chief Consul, and for the destruction of his enemies.] *Te Deum* shall then be chaunted; the Bishop shall then give his solemn benediction, and conduct the Chief Consul to his palace.

ENGLAND

From the London Gazette, July 2.

BLOCKADE OF THE ELBE.

Downing-Street, June 18.

"The King has been pleased to cause it to be signified by the Right Hon. Lord Hawkesbury, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Ministers of Neutral Powers residing at this Court, that the necessary measures having been taken by his Majesty's Command for the Blockade of the Entrance of the River Elbe, in consequence of the forcible occupation of parts of the Banks of that River by the French Troops; the said River is declared to be in a State of Blockade; and that from this time all the measures authorised by the Law of Nations and the respective Treaties between his Majesty and the different Neutral Powers will be adopted and executed with respect to all Vessels which may attempt to violate the said Blockade.—Lord Hawkesbury has been further commanded by his Majesty to signify to the Ministers of the Neutral Powers, that whenever the French Troops will evacuate the positions which they now occupy on parts of the Banks of the Elbe, and will remove to such a distance from them as to leave the Course of that River perfectly free and secure to the Vessels of his Subjects, as well as of other Nations, his Majesty will immediately direct his ships of War which may be stationed at the mouth of the River Elbe, for the purpose of blockading the same, to be withdrawn."

July 1. As his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was returning to town in the evening, from Kent, in his chaise and four, his Royal Highness's outrider perceived a curricle, containing two men and a child, near the half-way-house, upon the Kent-road. The outrider rode up, and requested them to make way for his Royal Highness, and they readily assented. Shortly after, however, the man who drove the curricle, as if he had repented of his compliance, whipped the horse with great violence, and passed his Royal Highness, with the apparent intention to take the lead of him into town. In this design they succeeded, until they came near the Elephant and Castle, when the horse dropped down dead.—At this moment his Royal Highness passed, and perceiving the two men and the child thrown out of the curricle, with all the humanity and feeling that mark his character, instantly ordered his carriage to stop. Seeing the child much cut in the face with the fall, he took it and one of the men, its father, into his carriage, and drove off full speed to Charing Cross, where he removed them into a hackney coach, and sent them off to his Royal Highness's surgeon, with directions that every care and attention should be paid to the child.

July 8. Yesterday, as his Majesty was going to the drawing-room, through the presence chamber, an aged woman, of a very respectable appearance, fell on her knees, and presented a petition to his Majesty; she proves to be the mother of Mr Grant, who is under sentence of death for shooting at Mr Townsend at his own door in St James's Place, and was ordered for execution on Wednesday.

FIRE IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

July 9. Some plumbers having a fire lighted in their portable furnace on the top of the ſquare Tower, in the center of the croſs ſides, for heating the ſolder to repair the leads of the roof, careleſsly went to dinner at one o'clock, without leaving a proper perſon to attend the fire, and about a quarter before two o'clock, before their return, this part of the roof, which was flat, ſupported by braces of timber and plaſter, moſt curiouſly gilt, was completely in flames, and was in a ſhort time entirely conſumed, for, from the great height, it was impoſſible to convey ſufficient water quickly to it; the fall of the melted lead, and the half-burnt timbers, was moſt tremendous, and would ſoon have laid the whole Choir in aſhes, but for the exertions of the engines, which arrived in time to play upon and extinguiſh the burning wood as it fell; and we are happy to ſtate that the Organ, and that part of the Choir between it and the Pulpit, and the Monuments in general, have eſcaped with very little damage, except what the water from the engines may effect. When water was procured, it was conveyed in ſuch torrents over the interior, that the ſuperſtratum of the aiſles, by abſorbing a quantity of the water, ſunk in many parts, carrying with it large portions of the pavements, and preſenting cavities of a conſiderable depth. To the elevation of the ſquare roof alone, is the building indebted for its preſervation. The interior of the Abbey could be compared to nothing but a volcano, at the moſt awful period of its eruption. The ſize of the beams, and the immenſe height from which they fell, and which the obſcurity occaſioned by the ſteam and ſmoke rather magnified than diminiſhed, preſented the moſt terrible and uncommon ſpectacle. The tremendous fall of the burning wood and materials, the loud and confuſed noiſe of the engines and people, amidſt the monuments of mortality which we have been ſo long accuſtomed to contemplate in ſilence, excited the moſt awful ideas.

Detachments of horſe and foot ſoldiers were timely ordered out, and kept the avenues clear, and the St Margaret's and St John's Aſſociations were muſtered, and did duty at the doors, and within ſide the church, and were of eſſential ſervice in preſerving the monuments from damage, by perſons preſſing againſt or climbing on them.

By ſix o'clock the fire was entirely extinguiſhed, without extending to any other part of the roof or buildings, except the top of the Tower in which it began. The flames aſcended a great height above the Tower, and ſoon attracted the notice of ſpectators in every part of the town; the crowd was immenſe.

July 13. Mr Gray, who kept the Bell Savage Coffee-houſe, on Ludgate-hill, went out this morning, in a gig, with two children, (boys,) and coming home down Gray's-Inn lane, towards Holborn, the gig unfortunately came in contact with a returned chaiſe; the concuſſion was ſo great, that the poſt-boy was thrown off the bar on the pavement, and killed on the ſpot. Mr Gray, and the two children, were thrown out on the oppoſite ſide; one of the children was killed on the ſpot; the other child had his arm broke, and was otherwiſe dreadfully bruiſed; and Mr Gray himſelf was taken home ſpeechleſs.

July 13. Yeſterday, John Grant, late merchant in London, who was to have been executed this day, for firing a loaded piſtol at Mr Townſend on the ſtreet, received a reſpite during his Majeſty's pleaſure.

July 15. There was a meeting of the Proprietors of Bank Stock, when it appeared that the defalcation occaſioned by Mr Aſtlett's miſconduct, amounts to 322,000l. That the Bank had redeemed 191,000l. in Exchequer Bills, by paying about 70,000l., for which Mr Aſtlett had pawned Bills to that amount. It was moved by a Proprietor, that the Directors ſhould be anſwerable for the deficiency.—On the part of the Directors, it was ſtated, that the loſs by Mr Aſtlett would make no alteration in the dividends. That loſs amounted to nearly the entire dividends of the half year; but the Affairs of the Company were in ſo proſperous a ſtate, they would be able to divide as uſual. The Chairman then proceeded to explain, that the Court of Directors were not to blame for the mal-practices of Mr Aſtlett, who had ſucceeded in making away with the effects of the Bank, by interlining ſums, and by calling out falſe ſums when the property was regulated. On this ſubject a very detailed and ſatisfactory explanation was given, in which the mode

of

of doing the buſineſs was fully deſcribed. The Directors too relied on Mr Aſtlett's character and long fidelity.—Under all circumſtances, it would have required a ſupernatural power to have at firſt detected him. An adjournment being moved, the Court broke up.

July 16. As the Earl and Counteſs of Talbot were, yeſterday afternoon, upon their route for their country reſidence at Northaw, in a curricle, his Lordſhip was thrown out by a ſudden jirk upon an uneven part of the road. The horſes took fright, and ſet off at full ſpeed with her Ladyſhip. The grooms purſued at full gallop, but were unable to overtake the curricle for nearly a mile and a half, when they came to a turnpike gate. The gate was ſhut, and the curricle horſes attempted to clear it, but being embarraſſed by the curricle, they were unable to effect their purpoſe. They ruſhed, however, with ſuch violence againſt the gate, as to tear it from the hinges, and to ſhatter the harneſs and the curricle to pieces. The Counteſs kept her ſeat until ſhe came to the turnpike gate, when ſhe was thrown out, fortunately without ſuſtaining any other injury than a few ſlight bruiſes. We are concerned, however, to add, that the Earl was ſo much hurt, that his life is deſpaired of.

A Bill lately paſſed the Senate of New York for the prevention of Duelling. The principals or ſeconds in a duel are declared unqualified, for twenty years, from holding any office of honour, profit, or confidence, or from voting at any election, &c.

SCOTLAND.

CIRCUIT INTELLIGENCE.

INVERARY, *Wednesday, April* 20.

The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened here this day, by the Right Hon. Lord Methven. There was no buſineſs before the Court.

STIRLING, *Tuesday, April* 26.

The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened here this day, by the Right Hon. Lord Juſtice Clerk.—Alexander Anderſon, late weaver in Killſyth, accuſed of highway robbery, was outlawed for not appearing.

Margaret Marſhall, lately reſiding in the pariſh of Muiravonſide, was brought to the bar, charged with child-murder; a petition was given in, ſubmitting to baniſhment from Scotland, which was conſented to by his Majeſty's Advocate Depute, on account of ſome favourable circumſtances; and ſhe was ſentenced to baniſhment from Scotland for ſeven years.—Alexander Houſton, dyker at Craigow, and Andrew Young, travelling chapman, reſiding at Milnathort, were tried for Culpable homicide, as having been the cauſe of the death of George Beath, maſon in Kineſs-wood, in conſequence of blows received by him in a ſcuffle that took place in Kinroſs fair. The Jury returned a verdict by a plurality of voices finding the libel Not Proven, whereupon the priſoners were acquitted and diſmiſſed from the bar. There was no other buſineſs before the Court.

GLASGOW, *Saturday, April* 30.

The Circuit Court was opened here by Lord Juſtice Clerk and Lord Methven. John Clerk, alias John Stewart, was accuſed of theft, and found guilty, on his own confeſſion; ſentence—tranſportation for ten years, and death if he return within that period.—Moſes Stobo was accuſed of ſwindling, and found guilty on his own confeſſion; ſentence—impriſoned ſix months, and baniſhed Scotland for fourteen years.—Marion Brown, accuſed of theft, and found guilty on her own confeſſion; ſentence—ſix months hard labour in Bridewell, and baniſhed from Scotland for ſeven years.—Elizabeth Forreſt was accuſed of theft, and found guilty on her own confeſſion; ſentence—hard labour in Bridewell for one year, and baniſhed from Scotland for ten years.—John Harvie, alias James Buchanan, a young man, was accuſed of various acts of ſwindling. He preſented a petition to the Court praying baniſhment, which being aſſented to by the Advocate Depute, he was baniſhed from Scotland for fourteen years.

John Williamſon, William Williamſon, and James M'Coull, coalhewers at Airdrie, were tried for the murder of Mrs Anderſon, wife of Thomas Anderſon, merchant in Airdrie, on the night of the Airdrie fair in November laſt. It appeared upon the proof, that there was a ſcuffle and a good deal of fighting, in which Mrs Anderſon had been ſtruck on the head by ſome blunt inſtrument, which fractured her ſkull, and occaſioned her death. Mr Moneypenny addreſſed the Jury on the part of the Crown, with great ability, and Mr Jeffray

fray on the part of the prisoners. Lord Methven summed up the evidence, and recapitulated the leading features of it. The Jury returned a verdict, finding, by a plurality of voices, the three prisoners guilty of Culpable Homicide.——The Court sentenced them to be whipped through the streets of Airdrie, on the 21st May, receiving ninety stripes each, and then to be transported beyond seas for life.—William Noble was accused of an assault. On account of some favourable circumstances, the diet was deserted *simpliciter*, and the prisoner dismissed from the bar.——James Drummond, Robert Drummond, John or Jack Turner, were accused of murder and culpable homicide. Upon the motion of the Advocate depute, the Court deserted the diet against the prisoners, *pro loco et tempore*, and they were re-committed to prison upon a new warrant.—George Stewart, late soldier, accused of theft and reset of theft along with William Cunningham and Margaret M'Feat his wife, was outlawed for not appearing —William Cunningham and Margaret M'Feat were tried for theft, aggravated by habit and repute. The Jury returned a verdict, finding Cunningham Guilty of the acts of theft libelled, and of being habit and repute a thief, but found the libel Not Proven against his wife. The Lord Justice Clerk pronounced sentence, adjudging Cunningham to be hanged at Glasgow on the 8th of June; after which he received a very solemn and suitable exhortation from both the Judges.—Thomas Manford, was accused of robbery. The Advocate-depute passed from the indictment against him in consequence of the non-appearance of William Burnside, accused of the same crime, and the principal aggressor, who was therefore outlawed. Manford was dismissed from the bar.—

Matthew Finnieson, accused of stealing two sheep from John Pettigrew at Cathkine Mill, aggravated by being habit and repute a thief, was found Guilty of the stealing, but not of being habit and repute a thief. He was sentenced to be transported ten years beyond seas; but in respect of his old age and numerous family, if he find caution, under the penalty of 100l. sterling, within one month, to transport himself—he is to be set at liberty for that purpose, and may take his family with him.—John M'Intyre, accused of stealing a wedder from the fold of Mr M'Lachlan of Bannachra, was acquitted.—Allan Henderson, accused of housebreaking and theft, confessed his guilt;—the Jury returned a verdict, finding him Guilty. He was sentenced to ten years transportation.—

The Court proceeded to the trial of Barney Gorman and Ralph Mitchell for theft, and Margaret Coyle and William Baird for reset of theft. Baird did not appear, and was outlawed. Mr Brougham, Counsel for the prisoners, objected, that in the copies of the indictment, and list of witnesses served upon them, the list of witnesses was not affixed to the libel, but appeared on a paper apart from the indictment. This objection, he stated, had been sustained in several cases. Mr Jardine, upon the part of the Crown, answered, that the paper upon which the witnesses names were written, bore upon it the execution of the messenger, which enumerated the number of pages of the whole indictment, of which the list of the witnesses and assize formed a part; it therefore must be considered as connected with and forming a part of that indictment. Lord Methven certified the case to the High Court of Justiciary, and ordered the prisoners to appear before the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh on the 16th May.—This finished the Western Circuit.

ABERDEEN, *Saturday, April* 30.

The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened here this day, by the Right Hon. Lord Cullen. Jean Duncan, accused of repeated acts of theft, on her presenting a petition for that purpose, was banished from Scotland for life. Catharine Chalmers was accused of the murder of her child, by inflicting two wounds on its head, with a knife or some other sharp instrument.—The Advocate-Depute stated, that further inquiry was necessary, and the diet was deserted *pro loco et tempore*, and the prisoner re-committed to prison. James Wright, Wm. Jones, Ann Penn, and Elizabeth Robertson, accused of sundry acts of theft from shops, were all found guilty, and ordered to be transported beyond seas for 14 years. John Watson, accused of stealing shirts from a washing-house, and Alexander Stewart, accused of assaulting a woman with an intent to commit a rape, were outlawed for not appearing. John Richardson, residing in Stonehaven, was accused of an assault on a gentleman

tleman in that neighbourhood.—The Jury unanimouſly found the libel proven.—The ſentence of the Court is, that the Priſoner pay a fine of 100l. to be divided betwixt the poor of the pariſhes of Fettereſſo and Dunotter; and give ſecurity to keep the peace for two years, himſelf under a penalty of 100l. and two ſureties in 100l.

PERTH, *Friday, May 6.*

The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened here this day by the Right Hon. Lords Dunſinnan and Cullen.—John Spence, and Robert Taylor Toſh, accuſed of theft, were outlawed for not appearing.—The diet was deſerted, *pro loco et tempore*, againſt Skene Child, accuſed of theft,—Elizabeth Wiſhart, accuſed of child murder, was outlawed for not appearing.—John Miller and Andrew Bryce, were accuſed of obſtructing Officers of the Revenue. They offered particular reaſons for delaying their trial, and the diet was deſerted againſt them *pro loco et tempore*. The ſaid John Miller was accuſed, on another indictment, of another act of deforcement of Revenue Officers. The Jury found him guilty, and the Court ſentenced him to impriſonment for two months. The diet was deſerted, *pro loco et tempore*, againſt Janet Lindſay, accuſed of theft.—Helen Stewart, accuſed of the ſame crime, was baniſhed (on petition) for fourteen years.—Elizabeth Burt, accuſed of child murder, was, upon her petition, baniſhed from Scotland.—Elizabeth Gibſon, accuſed of child murder, was, upon her petition, ſentenced to baniſhment from Scotland for fourteen years.—John Smith was convicted of being guilty of expoſing an infant, and was ſentenced to impriſonment for four months.—The Court heard four Appeals This ended the Northern Circuits.

JEDBURGH, *Saturday, April 2.*

The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened here this day by the Right Hon. Lord Armadale. James Yule, hynd at Blackadder, was tried for ſtealing a ſheep from the fields of Mr Buchan, of Kello. The Jury unanimouſly found him Guilty, and the Court ſentenced him to be tranſported beyond ſeas for five years. Janet Houeſon, from Peebleſhire, charged with the crime of childmurder, was, was upon her petition baniſhed from Scotland for life. There was no other buſineſs.

DUMFRIES, *Thurſday April 7.*

The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened here this day by the Right Hon. Lord Armadale.—Alexander Buchanan, accuſed of breaking into a lint-mill, and ſtealing from thence ſeveral parcels of flax—and Gordon Twyneholm, accuſed of breaking into a ſhop, and ſtealing a ſmall quantity of rum—both pleaded Guilty. They were found guilty accordingly, and ſentenced to be tranſported beyond ſeas for five years. Judgment was given in one caſe of appeal. There was no other buſineſs.

AYR, *Tuesday April 12.*

The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened here this day, by the Right Hon. Lord Craig. There being no criminal buſineſs, the Court gave judgment in two caſes of appeal and this ends the South Circuit.

EDINBURGH.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Thurſday, May 21. 1803.

The General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland met here this day. The Right Hon. Francis, Lord Napier, his Majeſty's Commiſſioner, attended by ſeveral Noblemen and Gentlemen; walked in proceſſion from the King's Arms Tavern to the High Church (the Forty-Second Regiment and the City Guard lining the ſtreets,) where his Grace was received by the Lord Provoſt and Magiſtrates, in their robes. The Rev. Profeſſor Finlayſon, one of the Miniſters of Edinburgh, the laſt Moderator, preached an excellent diſcourſe from Acts, chap. xxvi. verſe 18. "To open their eyes, and to turn them from darkneſs to light, and from the power of Satan unto God," &c.

After divine ſervice, his Grace the Commiſſioner, went to the Aſſembly; when the Members proceeded to chuſe a Moderator, The Rev. Profeſſor Gerrard, of Aberdeen, was unanimouſly elected. His Majeſty's commiſſion, a letter, and the warrant for one thouſand pounds, to be employed in propagating the Chriſtian religion in the Highlands of Scotland, were read. After which, his Grace the Commiſſioner opened the Aſſembly with a very elegant ſpeech from the Throne, to which the Moderator made a ſuitable reply.

23. The General Aſſembly approved of the anſwer to his Majeſty's letter; and his Grace the Commiſſioner, at the Aſſembly's requeſt, undertook to tranſmit it to Lord Pelham, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.

It was moved, and unanimouſly agreed to, that the Aſſembly ſhould preſent an addreſs

dreſs to his Majeſty, on the defeat of an atrocious conſpiracy againſt the life of the Sovereign and the conſtitution of the country.

Mr Charles Dickſon, printer to the Church, having retired from buſineſs, the Aſſembly, upon motion, unanimouſly appointed Mr Peter Hill, bookſeller, and one of the Magiſtrates of Edinburgh, to be printer to the Church during the pleaſure of the Aſſembly.

May 25. The Aſſembly unanimouſly approved of the report of their Committee reſpecting Glebes, and remitted to the Procurator and Agent for the Church, to ſelect a proper caſe, and take the proper ſteps for obtaining a deciſion upon the preliminary point.

26. The Aſſembly took into conſideration the caſe of licenſing Mr John Mackenzie, ſtudent in Divinity. This cauſe was before laſt Aſſembly, when they ordained the Preſbytery of Tain to proceed to licence Mr M'Kenzie, and they accordingly took him on trials, but before granting his licence, they reported their proceedings to the Synod of Roſs. The Synod ordered the Preſbytery of Tain to grant the licence, againſt which an appeal was made to the General Aſſembly.

There appeared for the appellants Mr Francis Jeffray, Advocate, as their Counſel. For the Synod of Roſs, Mr George Cranſton, Advocate, and ſome members of the Synod. After parties were fully heard, a debate of ſome length enſued, in which a number of members took a part. Two motions were made, the firſt to appoint the Preſbytery of Tain to licence Mr M'Kenzie, at their firſt meeting, but allowing the four diſſentient members to concur or not as they thought proper.

The ſecond motion, which is very long, takes a review of the whole proceeding before the Preſbytery and Synod—finds fault with the four diſſentient members of Preſbytery for their conduct—affirms the ſentence of the Synod of Roſs—inſtructs the Preſbytery to licence Mr M'Kenzie at their firſt meeting—and orders the four diſſentient members to attend on pain of being ſummoned to appear at the bar of the next General Aſſembly. A vote was called, when the ſecond motion was carried by a great majority.

27. The Aſſembly had under conſideration a reference from the Preſbytery of Glaſgow, in the caſe of John Stark. Mr Stark had been married ſeveral years to a woman, with whom he had four children, who were baptiſed by the miniſter of the pariſh where he reſided without objection. Upon requeſting baptiſm for a fifth child, however, the miniſter refuſed, as a diſcovery had been made that the woman had been previouſly married to a man who was ſtill in life. Parties being heard at conſiderable length, the Aſſembly adjourned the diſcuſſion of the cauſe till this day.

May 28. The Aſſembly proceeded to diſcuſs the caſe of J. Stark. After reaſoning on the ſubject, two ſtates of a vote were put, the following of which was carried:—

That having conſidered all the circumſtances of the caſe, the Aſſembly are of opinion that John Stark, at the birth of his laſt child, was in poſſeſſion of his *ſtatus* of huſband of Margaret Wilſon, and legal father of his children by her; and they do not find any thing in his conduct that ought to deprive him of his Chriſtian privilege, as ſtanding as ſponſor in baptiſm for that child; and remit to the Miniſter and Kirk Seſſion of Cadder, with inſtructions to admit John Stark as ſponſor.

29. The Aſſembly agreed to tranſmit the overture concerning the licenſing of probationers for the conſideration of Preſbyteries; and to convert it into an interim act.

The recommendation reſpecting the promoting of theological learning was read and renewed.

The report of the truſtees on the widows fund was given in and read; and the thanks of the Aſſembly were given to Sir Harry Moncrieff, for his care and fidelity in the management thereof.

The Aſſembly approved of the draught of an addreſs to his Majeſty, on the defeat of an atrocious conſpiracy againſt the life of the Sovereign and the conſtitution of the country: and his Grace the Commiſſioner, at the requeſt of the Aſſembly, undertook to tranſmit it to his Majeſty.

Mr Dickſon gave in reaſons of diſſent againſt the judgement pronounced by the Aſſembly on Tueſday laſt, in the caſe of Mr John M'Kenzie—Which being read, after reaſoning, a motion was made and ſeconded, That the reaſons of diſſent ſhall be rejected, as diſreſpectful to the Aſſembly, and injurious to Mr M'Kenzie; and another motion was made and ſeconded, That the ſame be received, and ordered to lie *in retentis*. The Aſſembly agreed to this ſtate of the vote, Reject, or Not; and the roll being called and votes marked, it carried *Reject*. The Aſſembly decerned accordingly. From which deciſion the following gentlemen diſſented, Mr Haggart, Mr Wm. M'Lean, Mr John Mathiſon, Mr Alexander Monro, Mr Charles Calder, and Mr Hugh Calder.

May 30. The General Aſſembly was diſſolved in the uſual manner, and the next Aſſembly appointed to to meet in the ſame place on Thurſday the 17th of May 1804.

HIGH

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

June 13. The Court met to conſider the caſe of Barney Gorman, and Ralph Mitchell accuſed of theft, and Margaret Coyle, alias Rogers, of reſetting the goods ſtolen by them. Theſe perſons were indicted to ſtand trial before the laſt Circuit at Glaſgow, but when brought into Court, their Counſel ſtated as an objection in the bar of proceeding, that the libel, liſt of witneſſes and liſt of aſſize, were not on the ſame paper, but on detached ſheets, contrary to the Act of Adjournal, paſſed in 1675. Lord Methven, Judge on the ſaid Circuit, certified the caſe to this High Court, in order that their Lordſhips might decide upon the objection, but the priſoners did not inſiſt upon the objection, and a petition having been given in for them ſubmitting to baniſhment and impriſonment, the Court ſentenced Mitchel to one month's impriſonment, Gorman was allowed to enter into the navy or army, and Margaret Coyle baniſhed Scotland for five years.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

June 24. The Univerſity conferred the degree of Doctor in Medicine on the following gentlemen after the uſual private and public trials.

OF SCOTLAND.

Oſwald Hunter, *De Imaginatione, morborum causa et remedio.*
James Forbes, *De Urinæ Calculis.*
J. Abercrombie, *De Fatuitate Alpina.*

FROM ENGLAND.

Robert Bevan, *De Scarlatina.*
Thomas Brooke, *De Pneumonia.*
Henry Reeve, *De Animalibus hieme sopitis.*
Hugh James, *De Rheumatismo.*

FROM IRELAND.

Bryan O'Beirn, *De Hepatitide.*
W. G. Deane, *De Phthisi Palmonali.*
J. P. Blake, *De Dyspepsia.*
Thomas Mawe, *De Phthisi Pulmonali.*
John Luby, *De Ortu Caloris in Animalibus respirantibus.*
B. M'Dermott, *De Vaccina.*
W. Reid Clanny, *De Asphyxia.*
William Scully, *De Viribus Pathematum.*
Iſaac Unthank, *De Incubo.*
Peter Venables, *De Hypochondriasi.*
Edward Barlow, *De Peritonitide Puerperarum.*

FROM AMERICA.

G. V. Proctor, *De Dyspepsia.*
J. W. Maxwell, *De Vaccina.*

FROM JAMAICA.

James Laird, *De Stomacho, ejusque Morbis.*
Robert Watt, *De Scarlatina Anginoja.*

FROM BARBADOES.

J. F. D. Jones, *De Arteriæ sectæ consecutionibus.*

FROM GENEVA.

J. J. De Roches, *De Humuli Lupuli veribus medicis.*

June 29. The Preſbytery of Edinburgh ordered a call to be moderated on the 18th of Auguſt to the Rev. Mr Anderſon, miniſter of the College Church, to be miniſter of the Old Grey Friars Church, in room of the late Dr Erſkine.

His Majeſty has ſigned a warrant, granting unto Sir Thomas Livingſtone, Bart. a Captain of the Royal Navy, the cuſtody and keeping of the Palace of Linlithgow, &c. and alſo the cuſtody and keeping of the Caſtle of Blackneſs, &c. *vice* Douglas, Duke of Hamilton, deceaſed. Theſe offices were forfeited to the Crown anno 1715, by Hereditary Conſtable and Keeper James Livingſtone, the then Earl of Linlithgow and Calendar, and they have been granted to Sir Thomas Livingſtone in conſequence of his being the Earl's heir and repreſentative.

The Rev. Dr William Taylor, miniſter of the High Church in Glaſgow, has been nominated by his Majeſty, Principal of the College in that Univerſity.

The Univerſity of Edinburgh has conferred the degree of Doctor in Divinity on the Rev. John Lockhart, one of the Miniſters of Glaſgow.

The Univerſity of Glaſgow, after the uſual private and public examinations, has conferred the Degree of Doctor in Medicine on Mr William Pollock, of Glaſgow.

Mr John Fraſer, merchant, S. Bridge, Edinburgh, is appointed Swediſh Vice-Conſul at the port of Leith.

July 11. The Court of Juſticiary met yeſterday in order to proceed to the trial of John Cowie, indicted for the murder of his wife; but the Counſel for the priſoner having ſtated that a material witneſs was unavoidably abſent, the Court agreed to poſtpone the trial till the 26th of Auguſt.

July 16. The Gold Medal, given by the Hon. Company of Golfers, was played for on Leith Links, and won by William Oliphant, jun. Eſq. Leith.

18. The

July 18. The King's Prize was ſhot for on Bruntsfield Links, by the Royal Company of Archers, and won by James Miller, Eſq. Advocate.

EDINBURGH RACES.

July 18. The City of Edinburgh's Purſe of 50l. was run for and won by

Mr Brown's Curricle,	2	1	1
Earl of Home's gelding Moſes,	1	2	2
Mr Coſſar's Ball,	3	3	3
Mr Stewart's cheſnut horſe,	diſt.		
Mr Carnegie's grey gelding,	diſt.		
Mr Smith's bay horſe,	dr.		

An excellent race.

19. His Majeſty's Purſe of 100 Guineas was run for over Leith ſands, and won by the Right Hon. Lord Belhaven's bay colt Branden, beating Sir Hedworth Williamſon's black horſe, Midnight.—A poor race.

20. The Noblemen and Gentlemen's Subſcription Purſe of 50 Guineas—Lord Belhaven's Brandon rode over the courſe, no other horſe having ſtarted.

21. Fifty Guineas for real Hunters was won by

Earl Home's cheſnut gelding Moſes, 1 0
Mr Stewart's cheſnut horſe, diſt.
having run off the courſe.

22. Lord Belhaven's Brandon rode over the courſe for the Ladies Purſe of 50 Guineas. Mr Brown's filly alſo ſtarted, but bolted and threw her rider.

23. A Purſe for the beaten horſes of the week was won by Mr Brown's bay filly, againſt Mr Coſſar's bay horſe, Ball, and Mr Stewart's cheſnut horſe, both diſtanced.

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25. The William and Ann, Greenland ſhip, Captain Lyons, with 10 fiſh, arrived in Leith Roads. She left in the ice the Raith of Leith, with 8 fiſh, the Royal Bounty with 5, and the Rattler with 4.

26. This day there were 300 bolls of Oatmeal in Edinburgh market, which ſold from 16s. to 20s. per boll.—Retail prices per peck of beſt Oatmeal, 1s. 3½d. Second, 1s. 3d. There were alſo 63 bolls of Peaſe and Barley Meal, which ſold from 12s. 6d. to 13s. per boll.—Retail prices per peck, 11d.

PRESBYTERY OF EDINBURGH.

Edinburgh, 27th July, 1801.

The Preſbytery of Edinburgh being deeply impreſſed with a ſenſe of the manifold dangers to which the religious and civil privileges of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, are expoſed from the exorbitant ambition of the preſent Chief Magiſtrate of France, and in particular, from his avowed intention to invade the kingdom with a numerous army, and to ſubvert that moſt excellent conſtitution under which Britons have, in the goodneſs of Divine Providence, ſo long enjoyed the moſt diſtinguiſhed advantages, are unanimouſly of opinion, that it is incumbent on them as Miniſters of the Goſpel, to exhort the people under their care, to perform, with fidelity, thoſe duties which they owe to God and their Country on this alarming occaſion. They do therefore, moſt earneſtly recommend to all the Miniſters of the ſeveral parishes, within the bounds of the preſbytery, and of the Chapels of Eaſe, in connection with the preſbytery, to endeavour, as often as to them ſhall appear expedient, to repreſent to their people, the dreadful calamities with which the nation is, at preſent, threatened; and to exhort them to humble themſelves before God, by ſincere repentance, and earneſt prayers, in the name of Jeſus Chriſt, for the pardon of their ſins; with patience and chearfulneſs to ſubmit to the proportion of the public ſupplies, and to perform all the active duties, which the defence of the kingdom, againſt our inverate enemy, may render neceſſary; and to offer up frequent and fervent prayers to God, that he may be graciouſly pleaſed to bleſs his Majeſty's counſels and arms, and to preſerve our invaluable rights both ſacred and civil.

The Preſbytery, at the ſame time, conſidering, that, by law, Miniſters are exempted from thoſe perſonal ſervices which are, in the preſent moſt intereſting criſis of public affairs, required of others, unanimouſly reſolved to offer, above all other bounties, a bounty of Two Guineas each, to the firſt hundred able-bodied men, who, from the firſt day of Auguſt, to the 15th day of September next, ſhall voluntarily inliſt in his Majeſty's ſervice, either in the navy, the corps of marines, or in ſome regiment of the line; provided that every recruit, claiming this bounty, ſhall produce a certificate of his having been approved, either by the Regulating Officers of his Majeſty's navy at Leith, or by the Inſpecting Field Officers of the diſtrict, within which the city of Edinburgh is ſituated.

Farther, the Preſbytery appointed a Com-

Committee to prepare a ſuitable addreſs in their name, to be read by each of their members, and by each of the Miniſters of the Chapels of Eaſe, connected with the Preſbytery, from their ſeveral pulpits, on Sunday the 7th day of Auguſt next.

BIRTHS.

At Marſk-hall, the Lady of the Hon. Lawrence Dundas, a daughter.

At London, the Lady of Sir John Gordon, Bart. a daughter.

July 3. At Craigends, Mrs Cunningham, a daughter.

13. At Ayr, the Hon. Mrs Rollo, a ſon.

19. At Newfield, the Lady of Colonel James Dunlop, of Southwick a daughter.

23. At Garvock, Mrs Graeme, youngeſt of Garvock, a ſon.

26. At Ancram, the Lady of Sir Jn. Scott, Bart. a ſon.

MARRIAGES.

At London, the Right Honourable Lord, Redeſdale, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, to the Right Hon. Lady Frances Perceval.

At London, Captain Whyte, of the Royal Navy, ſon of General John Whyte, to Mrs Mowbray, widow of George Mowbray, Eſq of Mortimer.

At London, Lieutenant-Colonel Maitland, of the 1ſt Regiment of Guards, to the Hon. Louiſa Crofton, ſecond daughter to the Right Hon. Lady Crofton.

Colonel Davies, of the Bengal Army, to Miſs Maria Blair, daughter of Col. Blair, of Stratford Place.

Lord Viſcount Gallway, of Serſby Hall, to Mrs Drummond, Widow of P. A. Drummond, Eſq. of Bawtry.

The Hon. and Rev. John Blackwood, to Mrs Brice, widow of the late Colonel Brice of the Goldſtream Regiment of Foot Guards.

At Windy-houſe, near Beith, Mr Robert Kerr, to Miſs Ann Shedden, daughter of Mr James Shedden of Windy-houſe.

At Paiſley, Mr James Muir, merchant in Greenock, to Miſs Jean Pollock, of Paiſley.

March 26. At Martinique, the Hon. Andrew Cochrane Johnſton, ſon of the late Earl of Dundonald, to Madame Amelia Conſtance Gertrude Etiennette De Clugny, daughter of the late Baron De Clugny, Governor of Guadaloupe.

April 16. At Rome, Lord Cloncurry, to Miſs Eliza Morgan.

May 5. At Aberdeen, Thomas Benjamin Power, Eſq. from Dublin, to Miſs Mary Millar, daughter to the late Alex. Millar, Eſq. Supervifor of Exciſe, Edinburgh.

May 18. At the Rt. Hon. Lord Doune's, near Edinburgh, John Lee Allen of Errol, Eſq. to Miſs Louiſa Barbara Ainſlie, youngeſt daughter of the late Sir Phillip Ainſlie of Pitton.

26. At Titchfield, Capt. A. C. B. Cranford, to Miſs Jane Leſlie, youngeſt daughter of the late John Leſlie, Eſq. of Buckingham ſtreet.

30 At Glaſgow, Robert Mowbray, Eſq merchant in Leith, to Miſs Milburough Thomſon, youngeſt daughter of the late John Thomſon, Eſq. of Kingſton, Jamaica.

—. At Edinburgh, Robert Campbell, Eſq. of the 42d Regiment, to Miſs Hamilton of Milnburn.

June 1. Patrick Irvine, Eſq writer to the ſignet, to Miſs Margaret Orr, daughter of Patrick Orr, Eſq. of Bridgeton.

3. At Edinburgh, Richard Douglas, Eſq. of the Royal Navy, to Miſs Iſabella Dobie, daughter of Mr Dobie, formerly Rector of the Grammar School of Kelſo.

—. In Edrom Church, the Rev. John Haſtie, Miniſter of that pariſh, to Miſs Logan, of New Edrom.

5. At Edinburgh, George Leith of Overhall, Eſq to Miſs Dalrymple, youngeſt daughter of the late Lieut. General Horn Elphinſtone.

6. At Croſsflat-houſe, near Paiſley, James Kennedy, Eſq. of Manchester, to Miſs Jane Brown, eldeſt daughter of Matthew Brown, Eſq. of Croſsflat.

7. At Caſtle-Menzies, Lieut-Colonel Archibald Butter of Pitlochrie, to Miſs Vere Menzies, only daughter of Sir Robert Menzies, Bart.

9. At Ford, Mr Darling, Cornhill, to Miſs Culley, only daughter of George Culley, Eſq. Eaſtfield.

13. At Edinburgh, Mr Walter Cowan, merchant in Glaſgow, to Miſs Jane Grindlay, daughter of the late Mr James Grindlay, Borrowſtounneſs.

15. At Edinburgh, Hay Clephane, Eſq. of the Civil Service of the Eaſt India Company, to Miſs Janet Campbell, youngeſt daughter of the late John Campbell, Eſq. of Newfield.

—. At Edinburgh, Mr John Graham, Merchant, Glaſgow, to Miſs Johanna Robertſon, daughter of Mr William Robertſon, of the Cuſtoms, Borrowſtounneſs.

16. At Greenock, Richard Henderſon, Eſq. one of the Town Clerks of Glaſgow, to Miſs Jean Fiſher, third daughter of the late Alexander Fiſher, Eſq.

20. At Glaſgow, Mr James French, manufacturer

nufacturer in Edinburgh, to Miſs Jeſſie Meikle, daughter of Mr William Meikle Glaſgow.

Jun. 20. At Glaſgow, T. Whitelaw, Eſq. of Solſgirth, to Miſs Agnes Lang, daughter of the late William Lang, Eſq. one of the magiſtrates of Glaſgow.

— At Oak Bank, Mr William Fleming merchant, Glaſgow, to Miſs Gibſon, daughter of Mr John Gibſon, merchant.

—. At Balfron, Mr Duncan M'Lean, manufacturer, Glaſgow, to Miſs Catharine Wright, daughter of the late Mr John Wright, Anderſton.

—. At Glaſgow, Charles M'Larty, Eſq. M. D. of Kingſton, Jamaica, to Miſs Iſabella Campbell, daughter of the late Mr John Campbell, ſen. Campbelltown.

23. At Fife Houſe, the Duke of Bedford, to Lady Georgiana Gordon. The Rev. Mr Morris, Rector of Cheynies, the Antient ſeat of the Bedford family, performed the ceremony. There were preſent the Duke and Dutcheſs of Gordon, the Marquis of Huntly, Lord William Ruſſell, Lord Brome, Lord Alexander Gordon, and General Lenox; Ladies William Ruſſell, Charlotte Lenox, and Louiſa Brome. At half paſt five the Duke and Dutcheſs of Bedford ſet off in a chariot and four for Woburn. The Duke and Dutcheſs of Gordon gave a moſt ſplended dinner on the occaſion. Lady Georgiana Gordon, now Dutcheſs of Bedford, was attired in a muſlin dreſs, of the fineſt fabric, trimmed with broad ſuperb Mechlin lace, as a flounce; the body of this elegant dreſs was entirely of lace, and the whole was ſimply beautiful, worn over a white ſarſnet ſlip. The Train was immenſely long in both. After the ceremony, and previous to her departure for Woburn, ſhe wore an elegant fringed muſlin peliſſe, lined with ſarſnet and, trimmed with lace of great value.

25. At Perth, Mr James Fitchie, manufacturer, to Miſs Sangſter eldeſt daughter to the Rev. Mr Henry Sangſter, Humbie.

—. At Carliſle, Mr Matthew Taylor, writer in Glaſgow, to Miſs Mary Wilſon, daughter of Alexander Wilſon, Eſq. Banker in Carliſle.

28. At North Berwick, Captain Fortye, of the 8th Regiment, to Miſs Marray, daughter of the late Rev. Mr Murray, of that place.

—. At Herbertſhire Paintfield the Rev. John Dempſter, miniſter of Denny, to Miſs Iſabella Carnie, only daughter of Mr Niel Carnie.

July 11. Mr Hugh Miller, ſurgeon, Glaſgow, to Miſs Janet Barr, daughter of the late Mr James Barr, Rector of the Grammar School.

July 11. At Hilihouſe, Ayrſhire, Major J. Reid, of the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Elizabeth M'Kerrel, daughter of John M'Kerrel, Eſq. of Hilihouſe.

12. At Edinburgh, Robert Forſyth, Eſq. Advocate, to Miſs Jacouina Carſon, daughter of the late Dr John Carſon, phyſician in Philadelphia, North America.

18. At Glaſgow, Mr George Hendrie, phyſician in Muchline, to Miſs Elizabeth Lamie, daughter of the late Mr James Lamie, Merchant there.

25. At Cloberhill, Mr Robert Stewart, merchant in Glaſgow, to Miſs Williel-mina Maxwell Campbell, daughter of the deceaſed James Goodlett Campbell, Eſq. of Achline.

27. At Edinburgh, James Grant, Eſq. writer to the ſignet, to Miſs Helen Shearer, daughter of the late Charles Shearer, Eſq. of Knowhead.

DEATHS.

General Smith, leaving an immenſe fortune. He was the perſon whom Foote introduced in one of his Comedies under the name of Sir Matthew Mite. The General was in early life a Cheeſemonger, in Great Queen-ſtreet, Lincoln's-Inn-fields, but abandoned that calling to try his fortune in India, where he acquired conſiderable wealth, which he very much augmented by uncommon ſucceſs in play ſince his return to this country. It is well known that he ſtrongly reſented Foote's dramatic attack, and called upon the ſatirical Wag for the purpoſe of demanding ſatisfaction. He began with an angry tone, "So, Sir, you take people off." "Oh, yes," ſaid Foote, who ſaw the danger which threatned him, "and I can take myſelf off." when he ſuddenly retreated from the offended General.

At his houſe, at Charing-croſs, Mr John Walter, upwards of 40 years Bookſeller there, and 18 years Director of the Weſtminſter department of the Phœnix Fire Office.

Edward Gordon, Eſq. of Bromley, Middleſex, aged 76.

At Birmingham, the Rev. Radcliffe Scholefield, an eminent Diſſenting Miniſter in that town.

At Portſmouth, Major-General Jackman, of the Royal Marines.

At Saintfield-houſe, William Wade, aged 102.

Lately, by a fall from his horſe, Mr Iſaac Evans, of Aſhover: one of his ſons, ſome time ago, was accidentally ſhot dead.—Another of his ſons ſhooting rocks, a few days ago, the gun burſt and ſhattered his hands, immediate amputation took place, and about ten

ten months ſince, his daughter, an infant, had been ſcalded to death.

Spiller, the great American traveller, a few weeks ago in Ireland, in great diſtreſs.

At St Swithens in Norwich, Mrs Mary Frankling, aged 107.

At Cote, near Maſtock, the Rev. J. Saſford, late Curate of Sherborne. His death was occaſioned by drinking cold water, when heated with a long walk.

R. Jenkins, a labouring man at Henbury, died in agonies lately, in conſequence of his drinking cold water when overheated by hard work.

At Balnacraig, pariſh of Aboyne, Harry Troup, ſhoemaker, aged 103. He experienced no bodily complaint, retained his ſenſes to the laſt; was ſober and induſtrious, and was never above 30 miles from his own houſe, in which he lived upwards of 70 years, as crofter under three ſucceeding farmers; he was cotemporary with three Earls, lineal ſucceſſors in the family of Aboyne, and was one of the gueſts publicly entertained at Charleſtown at the births of the laſt and preſent Earls. There is now living in the ſame neighbourhood, two men, of nearly the ſame ages.

At Dumfries, in his 14th year, Francis Wallace Burns, ſecond ſon of the late celebrated Robert Burns, the Scottiſh Bard. He was a promiſing youth.

At Bengal, in October laſt, Mr John Grant, eldeſt ſon of late Mr John Grant, Factor for the Earl of Elgin.

In March laſt, in Jamaica, Mrs Stennett, wife of Dr John Stennett, M. D.

April 19. At Jamaica, Patrick Muirhead, Eſq. ſon of the late Alexander Muirhead, Eſq. of Linhouſe.

20. At Sea, Colonel William Vanas, of the 4th Bengal Infantry.

May 29. At Spandau, in the 73d year of his age, James Francis Edward Scott, a General in the Pruſſian ſervice, Commander of the Fortreſs of Spandau, and Knight of the Order of Merit; an honour conferred on him by Frederick the Great.—He was the eldeſt ſon of the late William Scott, Eſq. of Auchtidonald, Aberdeenſhire, and had been 55 years in the Pruſſian ſervice.

June 4. One his paſſage home, on board the Pomona, from Grenada, Mr John Ewing, ſon of the late Mr Robert Ewing, baker in Glaſgow.

15. At Dunbar, Mrs Clayton, widow of Mr George Clayton.

21. At Glaſgow, Miſs Elizabeth Leitch, daughter of the late Mr David Leitch, merchant.

June 22. Miſs Emilia Elder, youngeſt daughter of the late Thomas Elder, Eſq. of Forneth.

—. At Edinburgh, Mr Patrick Heron, late of Glaſgow.

—. At Muſſelburgh, Mrs Edmondſtone, relict of the deceaſed Mr Andrew Edmondſtone, late Commiſſary-Depute of Lauder.

24. At Alloa, Mr James Spittal, ſhipmaſter there.

25. At Duplin Manſe, Miſs Ann Garvie, daughter of the Rev. Mr Garvie, miniſter of Aberdalgie and Duplin.

— At Larne, Captain James Lamont, of the ſhip Lucy, of Charleſtown, lately ſtranded on the coaſt of Scotland.

26. At Glaſgow, Mr John White, cotton-ſpinner.

27. At Edinburgh John George Campbell, only ſon of John Campbell, of Carbrook, writer to the ſignet.

—. In Fluyder-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Capt. John Mackay, aged 65.

July 1. At Leith, Miſs Jean Smith Geddes, eldeſt daughter of John Geddes, Eſq. of Verreville; a young lady of very promiſing abilities.

2. Mr Evans, late a bookſeller in Paternoſter-row, dropped down dead, whilſt converſing with a perſon in Chapter Houſe.

3. At London, Dr John Wright, M.D.

—. At her houſe, New-ſtreet, Canongate, Mrs Young, relict of Dr Thomas Young, phyſician.

—. At his houſe, in George-Street, Neil Ferguſon, Eſq. of Pitcullo, Sheriff-depute of the counties of Fife and Kinroſs.

4. In the 86th year of his age, Mr John Carliſle, late merchant in Glaſgow, and Collector of the ceſs during the laſt thirty years.

5. At his houſe, in Brompton-row, Mrs Geddes, wife of William Geddes, Eſq. of Warrington.

7. At Edinburgh, Mr John Lawrie, merchant.

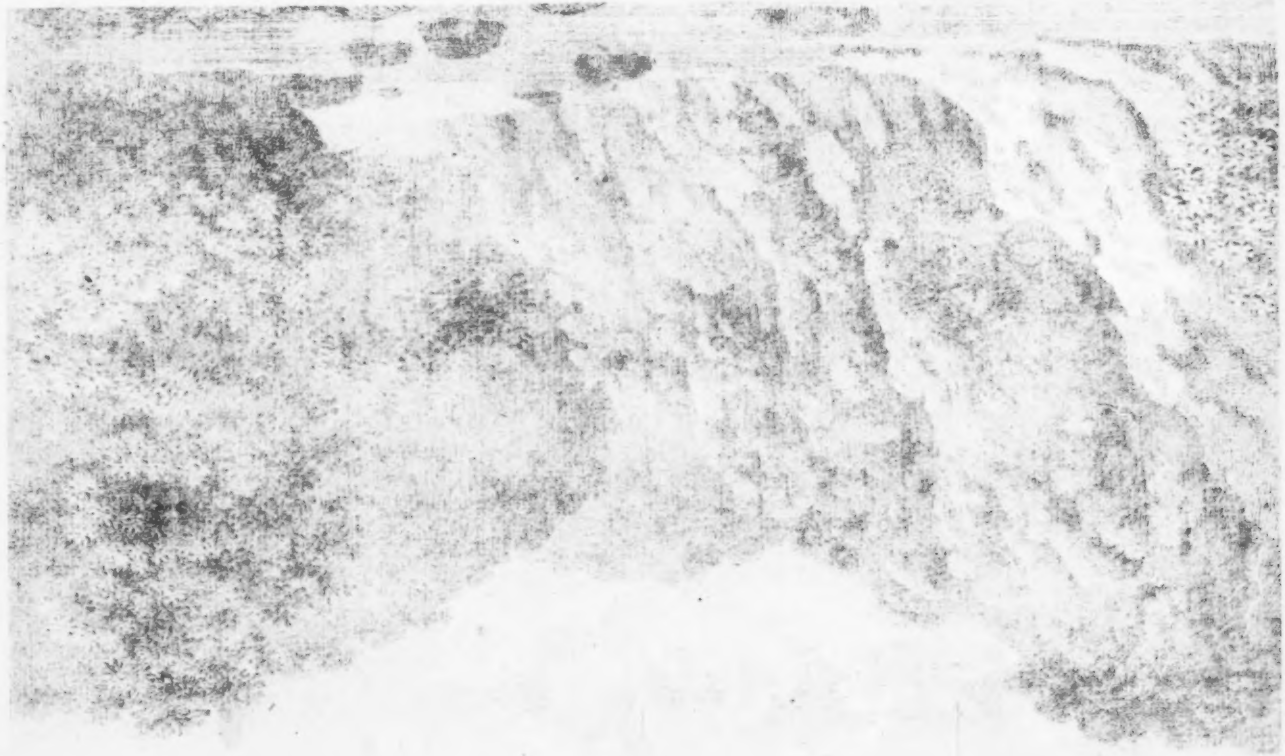
—. At Nairn, Miſs Æmelia Greig, third daughter to Mr George Greig, Riding Surveyor of the Cuſtoms.

—. At Leven, Fifeſhire, Mr William Sawers, cloth-merchant, Edinburgh.

—. At Glaſgow, the Rev. Archibald Davidſon, Principal of Glaſgow College.

—. At Corſtorphine, Mr John Foreman, farmer.

9. At her houſe, North Frederick ſtreet, Mrs Cheape, of Roſſie.

Errata in our laſt.—Page 420. col. 1. line 15. *for* antiquity, *read* ambiguity. P. 421. c. 1. l. 17,-18. *for* indiſputably, *read* indiſpenſably. L. 25. *for* adopt, *read* adapt.

In our preſent Number.—Page 54. col. 2. line 9. from the bottom, (above the note,) *for* Edward's name, *read* Edward's fame. P. 55. c. 1. l. 21. from the bottom, *for* lives, *read* Sires.